THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MORE HORRORS OF CAPTURED PARIS

The same witness thus describes his own escape:—"On Saturday, Ferre, a member of the Commune and Delegate of the Public Safety, came to the prison, and summoning all those who were under sentence of penal servitude, told them that they were all free. Arms and uniforms were then given to them, and immediately commenced a scene of slaughter of the suspected prisoners, among whom were 66 gendarmes, who were all killed. Five other gendarmes in the infirmary escaped. About 7 o'clock, the newly-armed guards being either drunk or wearied with their bloody work, one of the warders of the prison, Langevin, opened the cell doors and invited the prisoners to make a rush to save their lives. Acting upon this advice, M. Evrard and many others got through the gates, and dispersing immediately, succeeded in effecting their escape."

THE REVOLT ASCRIBED TO MENTAL DISEASE.

M. Francisque Sarcey reports in the *Gaulois* a conversation he has had with "an illustrious physician who had left Paris for a few hours, and was about to return," and who expressed the opinion that one of the chief causes of the terrible scenes which accompanied the final suppression of the Communist outbreak was a "contagious mental alienation." The minds of the Parisians, he said, were gradually unhinged by the privations of the siege. The revolt of the 18th of March gave the last blow to brains which were already shaken, and at length the greater part of the population went raving mad. The records of the middle ages are full of similar examples. * * * * Women are, under such circumstances, fiercer and more reckless than men. This is because their nervous system is more developed, their brains are weaker, and their sensibilities more acute than those of the stronger sex; and they are consequently far more dangerous and do much more harm. * * * None of them knew exactly what they were fighting for; they were possessed by one of the various forms of the religious mania—that which impelled the Jansenists to torture themselves, with a strange delight in pain of the acutest kind. * * * The men who threw themselves on the bayonets of the soldiers in a paroxysm of passion were seen ten minutes after utterly prostrate and begging for mercy. They were no more cowards in the last state than they were heroes in the first—they were simply madmen.

HORRIBLE ASPECT OF THE CEMETERY.

The Cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise presents a deplorable sight; the resting places of the dead are much defiled; the monuments have been greatly injured by the firing; coffins have been broken, and the remains lie scattered over the ground. You may measure the dead not by numbers but by the rod. They lie in a double tier on the grass, powdered over with a coating of lime. There are many women among them, and faces the ferocity of which makes one sick to look upon.

BUENOS AYRES.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

A private letter, dated at the city of Buenos Ayres on the 2d of May, gives the following account of the ravages of the plague in that city:—

The fever is still raging awfully, the mortality reaching 136 per day, with very little decrease since I last communicated with you. The Government has prolonged the holidays until spring, hoping to allay the terrible spread of the disease. With the approach of the cold weather we expected that the plague would gradually disappear, but, finding that there is little or no diminution in the number of deaths, we await with great fear the coming of spring, and then, God only knows what will become of us. Large numbers of people will probably return at the close of the holidays, and then we also expect an increase in the mortality. The fever hospitals are literally crammed with the ill-fated victims of the terrible epidemic. The Sisters of Charity, who are indefatigable in the performance of their offices to the sick and dying, day after day surrender some of their corps to the fell disease, and many of them, though not afflicted with it, actually fall through weakness, and have to be carried to their convents after many hours of fatigue. The Order of the Christian Brothers have little relief from their offices of burying the dead and striving to impart some consolation to those dying in temporary hospitals. Many of those Brothers have also fallen victims of the fever while fulfilling their noble duties. The clergymen of every denomination have proved themselves heroic, and full of Christian charity in administering to the plague-stricken, and in seeking relief for the numberless widows and orphans who, fearful of their imminent fate, not knowing when they may be prostrated by the epidemic, still linger in misery within the unhappy city.

Dead-cars rattle over the pavement at all hours of the night, awakening to terror those who resided along their route. Several rude coffins at a time were thrust into the dead-cars, and rolled away in haste to a huge grave formed outside the Puerta Mobile. One of the most heart-rending of scenes was that presented by many wives, mothers, and husbands, who begged admittance into the hospitals to learn the fate of their loved ones. As no permission to enter could be given to them, and the hospital officials were too much occupied with their duties to the patients to attend to any outside matter, those people had to depart to their wretched homes, bearing with them their agonizing doubts as to the safety of their relatives. In fine, it is a city of death and tears, deserted by all that could possibly hasten from its fever-tainted streets and alleys, and sorrowful in the loneliness which overhangs its parks, gardens, churches, and all that was fair, cheerful, and life-like a few weeks ago.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	29·94	70	W.	8	V. gent.	Fair
Boston	29·90	62	W.	3	V. gent.	Cloud
Cape May	29·94	64	S.	4	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·01	86	W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Chicago	30·07	63	N. E.	3	V. gent.	Clear
Cincinnati	30·16	66	N. W.	4	Gentle.	Clear
Detroit	30·02	54	N. W.	16	Brisk.	Clear
Key West, Fla.	30·13	83	N. E.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Memphis	30·06	79	E.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington	29·96	33	N. W.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
New York	29·97	57	N. E.	8	Gentle.	l. rain
Norfolk	29·94	72	......	..	Calm.	Cloud
Omaha	30·09	65	S. E.	1	....	Cloud
Oswego	29·90	56	N. W.	7	Gentle.	Clear
Philadelphia	29·99	60	N. E.	..	.....	Cloud
Pittsburg	30·17	67	......	..	Calm.	t strm
St. Louis	30·08	68	......	..	Calm.	Fair
Washington	29·94	69	S. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Wilmington, N. C.	30·00	83	W.	1	....	Clear

—"I am delighted to see you, boys; which is Mr. Mendelssohn?" was a Titusvillian's question to the Boston Mendelssohn Quartette Club.

—A boy at Hudson recently went in swimming near the railroad track, when a train came along and the locomotive ruthlessly carried away his clothes.

—A German shoemaker in Milwaukee has made an elegant pair of wooden shoes, which he intends sending to Prince Bismarck.

SECOND EDITION

The Condition of Paris.

MacMahon Desires to Resign.

Orleanists and Legitimists.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Freemasonry at Harrisburg.

Conclave of Grand Commandery.

Procession, Ceremonies, Etc.

Address of Sir Sidney Hayden.

Penna. Sunday-School Convention.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

FROM THE STATE.

The Knights Templars' Demonstration at Harrisburg.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—This morning dawned bright. There were large arrivals of Commanderies of Knights Templar in the early trains. The escorts and music of the bands drew forth the people by dawn. The streets are crowded. R. H. Lamberton, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, was serenaded by Cyrene Commandery of Columbia.

The Grand Parade

commenced to form at half-past nine on Second street, right resting on State, and about ten o'clock proceeded in the following order:—

Grand Marshal and Aids on Horses.
Standard Brass Band.
Pilgrim Commandery, Harrisburg—100 Men.
Drum Corps.
St. John's Commandery, Carlisle—100 Men.
Aids.
Ringgold Band—27 pieces.
DeMolay Commandery, Reading—103 Men.
Band—25 pieces.
Columbia Commandery—100 Men.
Band—21 pieces.
York Commandery—35 Men.
Band—21 peices.
Hermit Commandery, Lebanon—125 Men.
Band—21 pieces.
Hutchinson Commandery, Norristown—100 Men.
Band.
Cyrene Cammandery, Columbia—94 Men.
Band.
Frick Commandery, Ashland—75 Men.
Band.
Constantine Commandery, Pottsville—100 Men.

The visiting Sir Knights numbered several hundred, with small delegations from nearly all the commanderies in the State. With the visiting Sir Knights, bands of music, and officers there were about eleven hundred men in line, and the rich equipments and caparisons present one of the

Most Magnificent Displays

ever seen in Harrisburg.

The line countermarched on Second street, and was reviewed by the Grand Commander and Grand Officers of the Grand Commandery in the square, where the spectacle was particularly brilliant, every available space being occupied by ladies and gentlemen. The route of parade was over two miles long, and at about 12 o'clock it reached Locust Street Methodist Episcopal Church, which was already crowded to excess, principally by ladies, many not being able to get in.

Tickets of invitation had been issued, and admissions were confined to these, but not half those entitled to admission could be accommodated.

The new officers elected yesterday, whose names were telegraphed you, were installed with the usual beautiful ceremonies of Christian Knighthood, and the address of Sir Sidney Hayden, of Athens, Bradford county, was listened to with marked attention.

Annual Address by Sir Sidney Hayden.

Right Eminent Grand Commander:—It being your will and pleasure that I should address this Grand Body of Knights Templar, it becomes my duty to comply, for it is yours to command and mine to obey.

From the intelligent Sir Knights who surround me, I must beg the indulgence of so far departing from the usual form and matter of addresses on occasions like this, as to leave the early character and history of Templar Knighthood to your own investigations through our most reliable histories. It is not the Templarism of other climes and feudal ages that I would discuss, but some of its features and incidents as a part of our present system of American Freemasonry. In this system it has become the Masonic sequel of the three ancient degrees of the York Rite, including the Royal Arch. In the modern manipulations of the Ancient York Rite, many of the teachings of its three primary fundamental degrees have been dissevered from them to form our present capitular, cryptic, and chivalric organizations.

I do not pretend to decide how wisely or unwisely this has been done, nor to determine in our various amplified ritualisms, consequent on these modern subdivisions of Ancient Masonry, where the true line is between fanciful legends and historic verities.

To the novice in Masonry any commingling of mythical legends with veritable historic truths may seem incongruous and a blemish upon our rituals; but you, Sir Knights, well know that the essence, the soul, nor the unity of Masonry consists of its rituals alone. These are but husks that surround the golden grain—the caskets that contain the gems.

Masonry is an allegory of human life—not the life of one individual, or nation, or generation of men, but of the whole human race, from its birth in Eden down to the "time when Time shall be no more." It contemplates man as he came from the hand of his Creator, as bearing upon him, however faintly, some impress of uncreated goodness, uncreated intellectual knowledge, and divine spiritual light; for we read that "in the image of God created he him."

But being subject to temptation, man transgressed a Divine command, and clouds have since so overshadowed his pathway in life that he can regain the Eden he has lost only by passing through the dark gates of the tomb!—

> "Some flowrets of Eden were left by the fall,
> But the trail of the serpent is over them all."

Thus I read the sublime allegory of Masonry that pervades it in all its rites, and has in all ages and in every clime. It is the basis upon which all Masonic science is founded. It is as ancient as our race, as universal as our brotherhood, and as unchangeable as the laws of our being.

From it we see the ancient and universal division of Freemasonry into three primary degrees. The first, that of an Entered Apprentice, treats man as a *moral* being. Its lessons are all those of morality, given in our mystic forms under a veil of secrecy. It inculcates every moral duty which man owes, ever has owed, or ever can owe to his fellow-man. This degree has a monitor in every Mason's breast, and to attain its primeval perfection is the wish of every true Mason's heart.

The second degree, that of Fellow Craft, treats man as an *intellectual* being, and inculcates the cultivation of science in all its various branches. It points to Nature's laws, and instructs us to "look through Nature up to Nature's God."

The third degree, that of Master Mason, treats man as an *immortal* being. It tells us by the most impressive mystic rites that man has a hereafter, an immortality, a new life beyond the grave. For a knowledge of this hereafter we are dependent on Divine revelation alone. Man's moral powers cannot remove, nor can his intellectual vision penetrate, the darkness of the tomb. Divine revelation has assured him of an immortal life beyond it, and this is the great lesson of the third degree.

The allegory of Masonry thus covers in its philosophy the three grand endowments of man at his creation in Eden, contemplates his debasement by transgression, and opens to his comprehension, through an inward monitor, the book of Nature and Divine revelation, man's greatest good on earth, and immortal life and happiness beyond the grave.

The wisdom of man has never yet found another feature in his history here, or hope of development hereafter, on which to base an independent degree in Masonry. Man as a *moral* being, man as an *intellectual* being, and man as an *immortal* being, has covered the whole ground; and upon this the sublime allegory of Masonry, with its three ancient degrees, stands as a beautiful and secure architectural column, Morality its base, Science its shaft, and Revelation its capital.

All the so-called higher degrees in Masonry, included in capitular and cryptic organizations, are merely amplifications or historic elucidations of the allegory of Masonry as contained in the three ancient degrees. They may be beautiful adornments of the ancient Masonic column, but they do not add to its real dimensions. It stands at the footstool of creation, is as broad as the circle of nature, and as high as our hope of heaven.

From a period thus so ancient that the memory of man hath not kept its beginning, or the pen of history recorded the early incidents of its progress, the Masonic institution came down into the last century as one of but three degrees. It is well known to you, and it is of interest to the history of Masonry in Pennsylvania, in all its branches of the York Rite, that the division of English Masonry from which our present primary organization sprang was the one to first dissever from the three ancient degrees historic and legendary parts, and ritualize from them instructions to be separately given as an additional degree or degrees, under the same lodge organizations.

It was thus that the Royal Arch had its birth as a separate degree, with ceremonial and ritualistic amplifications of a section or sections of third ancient degree. It was not founded upon any new and distinct idea in Masonry. It only increased the effulgence of light beyond the tomb, and assured the traveller there that what he lost in death would be gained in immortality.

When the middle of the last century had passed, our Pennsylvania authorities state that evidences of the working of the Royal Arch Degree in Philadelphia under an Ancient York Lodge warrant, are soon to be found. It had had its conception a few years before in the Ancient York body in London, and as Philadelphia was the Masonic ground floor where the work of that grand body was commenced in America, in that city the Royal Arch Degree, as the fourth in Masonry, was probably for the first time conferred in this country.

As facts which I am now relating were a prelude to the introduction of Templarism in America, it may be interesting to Pennsylvania Templars to take a retrospective glance at some of the previous footprints of Masonry in the American Colonies.

As early as 1730 that grand body in England afterwards denominated Moderns attempted to establish its polity in America by the appointment of Daniel Coxe as Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In 1732 the old newspapers of Philadelphia mention a Masonic Lodge in that city. In 1733 the Grand Lodge of Moderns of England appointed Henry Price Provincial Grand Master in New England, and in the following year over all the American colonies, and the Masons of Philadelphia took a warrant under him with Dr. Franklin as their Master. Under a succession of like appointments by the Modern grand body many lodges were established in the different colonies by about the middle of the last century, working only three degrees.

The withdrawal of some of the Masons and lodges in London in 1736 from the Grand Lodge formed there in 1717, and the establishment of a separate Grand Lodge by them under the denomination of Ancient York Masons, was probably the primal cause of the division in the three ancient and universal degrees in Masonry.

It has been asserted that Alexander Dermott, who was at that time a prominent Mason in the Ancient York Division, was the most active in constructing and legalizing in it the Royal Arch and other modern appendage degrees of the York Rite. He has been called a restless and turbulent Mason. He was at least an influential one, for while he was the ruling spirit in the Ancient York Body in London, it gained a fraternization with the Grand Lodges of both Scotland and Ireland, amidst its denunciation by the Grand Lodge of Moderns in England.

History shows, too, the unison of the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland with that of the Ancient York of London, not only in promulgating the Royal Arch and other dissevered parts of Ancient Craft Masonry as supplemental degrees, but also in granting warrants in the American colonies, under which these degrees were worked.

It was during the period known in our colonial history as the old French war that these new systems of Masonry were introduced in our country; in Boston and in Virginia in 1756, and in South Carolina in 1760, under warrants from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and in Philadelphia in 1758, under one from the Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons in London. Other warrants from both these grand lodges, and also from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, were brought over about the same period for work in the British army or in specified localities. These all became the parent stocks on which the supernumerary degrees in Masonry—first, the Royal Arch and its kindred group, and afterwards Masonic knighthood—grew.

I am not saying that Templarism, as a historic or chivalric organization, had its birth akin to that of the Royal Arch Degree. As a religious, military, and chivalric order it had a well known existence centuries before the Royal Arch was known as a distinct degree in Masonry. But neither its religious, military, or chivalric features made its organization then a part of our Masonic mystic rites.

Where, then, is the feature in its philosophy and the epoch in its history that have given it a place in our system of American Masonry? I have already spoken of the third point in the allegory of ancient Masonry, as comprehending in its sublime design that new, unending life beyond the grave which constitutes the immortality of the soul.

The wisest human philosophy can give no assurance for this beyond *a hope*. It is Divine revelation alone that removes every doubt and makes assurance all we desire. Every system of ancient mystic rites had the germ of this truth, budding and developing more and more fully as it kept the remembrance of the Divine Providence to fallen man in Eden:—"The seed of the woman shall bruise the serpent's head."

I was once told by a learned Hebrew scholar, that in the ancient lore of their nation they enumerated the scenes in the sad drama of Eden as five—the temptation, the transgression, the penitence, the prayer, and the promise; that these formed an epitome of ancient Hebraic theology, and were often symbolized by a mystic star with five points; that this figure was also used by the ancient Greeks in their mysteries, to symbolize the five human senses. We also know that the early teachers of Christianity used many of the more ancient symbols and customs to impress the new doctrines of the Christian dispensation, and, among these, that of the five-pointed star, to symbolize the physical sufferings of the Saviour at the crucifixion, representing by it the five wounds inflicted on His person—those in His hands, His feet, and His side. It is also well known to you that this figure is still often used as a Christian symbol in the Christmas decorations of churches, and also in ecclesiastic architecture, reminding the devout worshipper of the birth, the life, the death, the resurrection, and the ascension of our Divine Redeemer.

It is in this confirmation by the resurrection and ascension to His native skies of the Saviour of the world that the final triumph of life over death and good over evil is, according to the Divine promise in Eden, confirmed unto man. This is the overflowing cup of the promise which is so dear to the Christian faith.

In the sublime ceremonies of the third degree the power of the Lion of the tribe of Judah is foreshadowed to the Christian Mason in a manner which, if comprehended, is never forgotten. It is the great triumph of this power over sin and death, which is so impressively exemplified in our Templar rituals and ceremonies, that links, in the philosophy of Masonic science, Christian knighthood with Ancient Craft Masonry. Both the esoteric and exoteric parts of our American system of Templar knighthood, like those of the Royal Arch degree, are but amplifications or historic elucidations of our third degree in Ancient Masonry.

It is no part of my design to-day to discuss the formulas of Ancient Templar Knighthood. Its professed object at its institution in the twelfth century (1118), you well know, was to protect Christian pilgrims in their journeys to the Holy Land. Much has been written on the subject of its identity or affinity with the Freemasonry of that period, without, I think, establishing the point beyond a doubt. That at a later day, when misfortunes had nearly overwhelmed the Templar organization, its persecuted members sought security by an *alliance* of Templarism with Freemasonry, has been more generally conceded; but the *time*, the *place*, and the *terms* of that alliance are matters rather of tradition than positive historical certainty. Whether it was under Robert Bruce, in the fourteenth century (1314), at Bannockburn, or not until the later days of Protestantism in Europe, is not for me here to discuss.

It has been asserted by modern writers that Christian Knighthood was a connecting link between Freemasonry and chivalry. However true or false this may be, we know that it made an impress on society in bygone ages which is still seen in many of our modern names and customs. They studied nature as we study books, and named and dedicated the flowers that bloomed along their pathways from their calendar saints or some supposed connection with Christianity, either in creed or legend, making their *materia medica* a kind of *materia sancta*.

> "Recalling by memorial quaint
> Some holy deed or martyred saint.
> * * * * * *
> "One blossom 'mid its leafy shade
> The virgin's purity portrayed;
> And one with cup all crimson dyed
> Spoke of a Saviour crucified;
> And rich the store of holy thought
> This little forest flower brought.
> * * * * * *
> "What though in our pride's selfish mood
> We hold those times as dark and rude,
> Yet give we from our wealth of mind,
> Feeling more grateful or refined,
> And yield we unto Nature aught
> Of loftier or of holier thought
> Than they who gave sublimest power
> Unto the wild woods' simplest flower?"

But with whatever fancies they decorated their religious doctrines and customs, the pillar of their faith was the resurrection of the Divine Redeemer. In remembrance of this their sacred words of friendly greeting on Christmas were, "Christ is risen." This brightest gem in the diadem of ancient Christian knighthood is to-day a jewel in the casket of American Templar Masonry. A brighter one cannot be added till the coming of that final morn when the Son of Righteousness shall again arise, and Masonry, Christian knighthood, and revealed religion be swallowed up in the effulgence of its light.

I have spoken of the traditionary ancient alliance of Templarism with Masonry, but I know of no recorded union of these organizations until after the establishment of the two rival Grand Lodges in London just before the middle of the last century. I am aware that a system of Templar Masonry of a reputed political character is said to have been formed in the time of Cromwell (about 1650). But it was probably neither true Templarism, nor Masonry, except in name.

Time does not permit on this occasion of a historic review, showing the infant footprints of Templarism in this country, while Masonry was provincial. Our Very Eminent Sir Knight who is the official historiographer of knighthood in this jurisdiction, has already well shown you how its early organizations were formed, and I hope not to seem to intrude on his prerogative in giving a few brief notes from American historic documents illustrating the point I have already set forth, that it was the Ancient York Lodges, together with those working under warrants from the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, that first introduced the degrees of Masonic Knighthood here.

The earliest working of them seems to have been supplemental, purely honorary, and scarcely recorded, without any design to form with them distinct Masonic organizations.

There is among the old records of St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston an entry, under the date of 1769, like this:—

> "The petition of brother William Davis coming before the lodge, begging to have and receive the parts belonging to a Royal Arch Mason, which being read was received, and he was unanimously voted in, and was accordingly made by receiving the four steps, that of Excellent, Super-Excellent, Royal Arch, and Knight Templar."

Others may have received the Templar degree as early or earlier there in connection with the Royal Arch, who

> "Under unlettered, moss-grown stones
> So long have slept, that fickle Fame
> Has blotted from her rolls each name."

St. Andrew's Lodge was then working there under a warrant from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and when degrees beyond the first three were conferred under it, "it was in what they termed a 'Royal Arch Lodge.'"

Such was also the Ancient York custom in those provincial times. In accordance with it the early Ancient York Lodges of Philadelphia worked the Royal Arch under their warrants, and probably the Templar or other orders in Knighthood, as Masonic degrees, long before distinct bodies of these orders were organized in this country. We thus find Colonel Thomas Proctor, of Philadelphia, who was the Master of the oldest lodge in that city at the commencement of the Revolution, addressed as a Knight Templar in 1779 in the Masonic Ode to him, published in 1783 in our old Pennsylvania *Ahiman Rezon* of that date.

In a letter from Edward Day, Master of Lodge No. 10 of Cincinnati, who was a Pennsylvania Ancient York Mason, written to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in March, 1795, he speaks of having been "initiated into the sublime degrees of Masonry as far as that of Knight of Malta" long before.

As a further illustration of the Pennsylvania custom, while Ancient York Masonry was provincial in it, I give the following copy of a diploma granted in 1786 by an Ancient York lodge in Georgia, then working under a warrant from our Provincial Grand Lodge:—

> "We the High Priest and officers of the Royal Arch chapter, and King, Governor, and General of the Order of Knights of the Red Cross, Do hereby certify, That the bearer, our true and well beloved brother Ulric Gobler, Past-master of our lodge, was by us Initiated into the sublime degree of an Excellent, Super Excellent Royal Arch Mason, he having with due honor to all the Royal community justly supported the amazing trials of skill and valor attending his admission, after making suitable proficiency in the aforesaid degree, was by us duly initiated into the mysteries and regularly dubbed a Knight of the Red Cross; And he having conducted himself like a true and faithful brother, we affectionately recommend him to all the fraternity of Masons around the Globe wheresoever assembled. Done in our Illustrious Grand Chapter (under the sanction of Lodge No. 42 in the Registry of Pennsylvania), held in Savannah, Georgia, this 24th day of January, 1786, and in the year of Royal Arch Masonry 3786."

The seal of this diploma was of red wax, and bore various Masonic emblems, among which was the Templars' insignia of the serpent and cross, with the motto above, *In hoc signo vinces*. It also had in a circle "Lodge No. 42, Ancient York Masons."

There are also many old dusty documents of the last century scattered about the old States which show the recognized presence of Templars on many occasions in public Masonic processions in the early days of our Republic. Thus, at the public celebration of St. John's day in both 1791 and 1795, in New York city, they were noted as present in the proceedings, and also at the laying of the corner-stone of the old Academy in Newark, New Jersey, in 1792.

I have thus hastily selected these historic notes relating to features and incidents in early Templar Masonry in America to show you its more intimate relation with Ancient York Masonry in our American system than to any other theory of polity and ritualism which existed here while we were provincial, or has since the present American system was formed.

Did time permit, and I dared trespass longer on your patience, I would remind you here, as Pennsylvania Ancient York Masons of the Templar Order, how, when the provincialism of Masonry in this country was changed to independence at the close of our colonial existence, and the craft organized State Grand Lodges in each jurisdiction in every one except Pennsylvania, there were compromises to a greater or less extent made in their polity and manner of work, to harmonize and unite the various forms of Provincial Masonry which had heretofore existed in them.

Pennsylvania alone had at the time but one class of Masonic lodges in existence, for the lodges of Moderns which had had their origin under Dr. Franklin had all become extinct during the Revolution, and none of their elements were mingled with Ancient York Masonry in the formation of one independent Grand Lodge. Pennsylvania therefore stands to-day, in her primary head of the order, as purely Ancient York as when under her provincial system; while in all other jurisdictions in this country changes, perhaps unimportant in themselves, have wrought out a distinct American system of work.

You thus see why Templarism in this State was the last to leave the official protecting wing of our Grand Lodge, and adopt the forms and polity of American Templarism by a union with the Grand Encampment of the United States, with which it is to-day connected. Ancient York Masonry still stands in one State like an aged oak, with its branches widespread and its roots deep in our soil. The fir trees and the cedar trees of other jurisdictions may be taller and to them more fragrant and beautiful, but Templarism in our State loves the shade of the oak under which it was planted, and so long entwined among its branches.

But the great American column of Masonic Knighthood was incomplete without it, and to-day we proudly stand among its clustered supports on the same Ancient York basis as they, assisting to elevate high the beacon light to all Masons, showing that the great promise of Eden is fulfilled; that the Temple is completed, for CHRIST IS RISEN.

Pennsylvania Sunday-school Convention—Second Day.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALLENTOWN, June 15.—Yesterday afternoon's session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Klopp, of Philadelphia. Rev. T. A. Fernley in the chair. The subject "May the conversion of children to God be certainly expected as the result of faithful labor?" was taken up for discussion by Rev. S. Domer, of Reading, who made an able opening speech, advocating the confident looking for this blessed result of faithful labor in the Sunday-school.

Part of the afternoon was taken up in the relation of Sunday-school experience from pastors, superintendents, and teachers. These exercises manifested the most delightful unity among Christians. The recital of incidents, suggestions, and experience was profoundly interesting.

The evening session was the culmination of the interest of the day's proceedings.

The subject of Temperance in Sunday-schools was ably discussed till a late hour.

Third Day's Proceedings.

The convention this morning united with the Sunday-schools and citizens of Allentown in the dedication of a beautiful monument erected in the cemetery to the memory of Tilghman H. Moyer, first President of the Lehigh County Sunday-school Association. At 8 o'clock the schools assembled in four of the principal churches and were addressed by leading members of the convention.

A grand procession was then formed and marched to the cemetery. The exercises around the monument consisted of singing by the assembled multitudes, prayers and addresses in English and German. At the close of the services the grave and monument were literally covered with floral offerings. No regular session of the convention was held this morning. At 2 o'clock it will reassemble, when the exercises will consist of blackboard exercises and election of officers, with other business.

It is expected that the President, Rev. G. A. Peltz, will accept of the office of State Secretary, directing his whole time and talents to the promotion of the Sunday-school work. The convention will adjourn *sine die* to-night, after one of the most glorious Sunday-school gatherings that has ever been held in the old Keystone State.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Marshal MacMahon.

LONDON, June 15.—A *Times'* special despatch from Paris says that Marshal MacMahon desires to resign the command of the army. The Reserve Corps is to be dissolved, and General Vinoy, its commander, is to retire from the service. An average of 24,000 persons arrive in Paris daily by the Northern and Western Railways.

The *Gaulois* says that

The Fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists

is as yet incomplete.

The Paris journals say that the Eastern line of railway is daily crowded by Germans returning to their homes, and laden with plunder. The workingmen of Paris are almost unanimously Communists. They are very bitter because their cause was defeated, and hate both Thiers and Bonaparte. Many of them will emigrate to America.

Honors to an American Artist.

LONDON, June 15.—The American artist Bradford's reception at Langham Hotel was a success. The Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Lorn, Princess Louise, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others were present.

Napoleon

visited the Kent Cricketers yesterday. He received quite an ovation and held a *fete*. He is undoubtedly surrounded by old adherents, and bold movements are rumored.

The Condition of Paris.

Pestons arriving from Paris say that half has not been told of the troubles in that city, and that the destruction of life and property immensely exceeds both the Government and newspaper accounts.

The Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, June 15.—At yesterday's session of the Cortes Minister Sagasta spoke in vigorous denunciation of the International Society. A motion which had been submitted looking with some favor upon the aims of the society was thereupon unanimously rejected.

A ministerial crisis is expected.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 15—11·30 A. M.—The weather is wet, and favorable to the crops. The rate of discount of the Bank of England has been reduced ½, and is now 2½ per cent. Consols, 92 for both money and account. United States bonds of 1862, 90⅞; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 90⅛, ex div.; 10-40s, 88⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—10·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8⅛@8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 15—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92 for money, and 92⅛ for account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90⅞; of 1865, old, 90⅛; of 1867, 90⅛, ex div.; 10-40s, 88⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—1·30 P. M.—Cotton (unofficial); the sales to-day reached 15,000 bales. Pork, 56s. per bbl.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Union League of America.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—There will be a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America at St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, on Friday, the 23d of July.

President Grant

and General Porter returned from Long Branch early this morning. Accordingly business at the Executive Mansion has been resumed. Several heads of departments called on the President during the morning, and a number of visitors were admitted to interviews. A Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, and it is expected that the President will return to Long Branch by the night train. The President is in good health.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 15—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer is somewhat lower this morning from Missouri westward than it was on Wednesday morning, with a slight increase in humidity. The pressure stands highest over the country between Louisiana and Western Pennsylvania, and is also high from Lake Michigan to Minnesota. The threatening weather of Wednesday morning on the lower Missouri has apparently cleared away, with light rains. A small barometric depression, with occasional light showers, has passed from Central Tennessee northeastward, and is now off the coast of Long Island. The temperature has risen somewhat on the Gulf; it has fallen somewhat from Wisconsin eastward to the Atlantic. Light and variable winds are now reported from all the stations.

Probabilities.—No serious disturbance is indicated for the rest of the day east of the Mississippi river. Partially cloudy weather is probable for the Middle and Eastern States and for the Mississippi valley. The barometer will probably fall in the latter region.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, June 15, 1871.

The money market is quiet and rather steadier, the available funds being more limited, though still in excess of wants. In call loans there is a moderate demand to meet the wants of the brokers, but money is freely dispensed at 4@5 per cent. on good collaterals, and at 5@6 per cent. on prime commercial paper. There is a sharp demand for all good offerings, both on short and long time.

The gold market is quiet but steady, the premium in New York ranging from 112¼@112⅜, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are sought after for investment, but there are very few offering in this market. Prices are uniformly steady and without material change.

Stocks were comparatively dull and slightly weak. Sales of Pennsylvania 6s, 1st series, at 103¼ and new City 6s at 100½.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 58⅛@58·56; Pennsylvania sold in a small way at 61½@61¾; small sales of Minehill at 54; and Lehigh Valley at 62⅜@62½.

Canal shares were quiet, with sales of Schuylkill preferred at 18¾, and Lehigh at 38⅝ for small lots.

In the balance of the list we notice sales of Philadelphia Bank at 170; Manufacturers' Bank at 30; and Central Transportation at 49.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 1 se...c.103½	10 sh Leh Nav....c. 38¾
$400 City 6s, N.ls. c&p... 100¾	33 do......... 38¾
	61 sh Manuf Bk..ls. 30
$1000 Pa R con mt. reg... 95	12 sh Phil Bk...ls.170
	11 sh Penna R.ls. 61½
$2000 do.......ls. 95½	35 do.......ls. 61¾
$1000 Leh V new bs reg.... 97	10 do.allot.c. 61½
	47 do.allot.ls. 61¾
$1000 W & Fr 1m 7s 92	59 sh Minehill...ls. 54
115 sh Reading R.c.58·56	1 sh Leh Val R.... 62½
600 do.... ls. 58¾	15 do.......... 62½
200 do..s10wn. 58¾	100 sh Cen Trans.ls. 49
200 do...ls.c. 58⅜	100 sh Sch N Pf...c. 18¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 6s of 1881, 111⅛@112; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117⅜; do. 1862, 111⅞@112½; do. 1864, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 114⅛@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114⅛@114⅜; do. 1868, do. 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅜@110⅛. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115⅛@115¼; Gold, 112⅛@112¼; Silver, 107@108½; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92@92¼; Central Pacific Railroad, 101¼@102¼; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 83@83¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅛; do. 1864, 112@112⅛; do. 1865, 112@112⅛; do., July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do., July, 1867, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1868, 114⅛@114⅜; 10-40s, 109⅞@110. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅛@115⅛. Gold, 112⅛@112⅛.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M...........112¼ | 10·30 A. M...........112⅜

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 15.—There is a fair demand from the home consumers for the better grades of fresh ground family Flour, but other descriptions are very dull. 1500 barrels sold in lots, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·75@7·12½; Minnesota do. do. at $7·25@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50, for good and choice, and $6·87½ for low grade, and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at $5·75@5·87½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is exceedingly flat, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. Small sales of Western red at $1·60@1·63; amber at $1·65@1·67; and white at $1·68@1·75. Rye may be quoted at $1·05@1·10 for Western. Corn is quiet, but we continue yesterday's prices; sales of yellow at 74½@75c., and Western mixed at 73@74c.; 4000 bushels of the latter sold on private terms. Oats are without change. Sales of 3000 bushels at 68c. for white, and 66@67c for mixed. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $28 per ton.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 8½@9c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is taken by the druggists at $2·30.

Whisky is firm, and 100 barrels Western iron-bound sold at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............JUNE 15

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........68 | 11 A. M.........73 | 2 P. M.........78

SUN RISES........... 4·31	MOON SETS.......... 3·1
SUN SETS............ 7·29	HIGH WATER......... 11·51

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Arrived, ships Lady Dufferin, from Savannah; Marion, from New Orleans; Missouri, from Charleston; and Brooklyn, from Mobile; barks Biaggio, from New Orleans, and Crown Jewel, from Galveston.

Steamship Pennsylvania, from New York.

LONDON, June 15.—Arrived out, steamships Nebraska and Italy.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, June 15.—Arrived, steamships Caledonia, from Glasgow, and Sherman, from Havana.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 15.—A large fleet of coal vessels are at International Coal Pier, at Sidney, awaiting cargoes for New York.

Steamer City of Halifax arrived to-day from Newfoundland with the mails and passengers.

The Flying Squadron will leave Halifax directly after the arrival of the English mail steamer.

The first steamer out of the Allan line will be the Peruvian, to leave Liverpool on the 13th inst. The first from here will be the Nova Scotia, on the 15th of July.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Leopard, Hughes, Boston, T. M. Richards.
Steamship Virginia, Hunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
N. G. barkentine Alert, Ehrenreich, Hampton Roads for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Neponset, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Joseph Hay, Beebe, Norwich, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.
Schr A. Wooley, King, Gloucester, do.
Schr George Nevinger, Smith, Boston, do.
Schr Lehman Blew, Clark, do. do.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, do. do.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, Washington, do.
Schr Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Newport, do.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, do. do.
Schr E. H. Barnes, Aulley, Providence, do.
Schr Surf, Abbott, do. do.
Barge W. R. Benton, Woodruff, New York, do.
Barge C. & J. B. Shoe, Foster, do. do.
Barge Ironsides, Messimer, Norwalk, do.
Tug Mary, Livingston, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Ellen Southard, Hartz, 36 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Holmes, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Brig San Carlos, Blanchard, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Young Teaser, Slocum, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Mary Priscilla, Cooper, from Little Bay, Va., with wood to Shaw & Son.
Schr Emily Washington, Messick, fm Dorchester, Md., with wood to Shaw & Son.
Schr William Magee, Ramsey, from Georgetown, with coal.
Schr Emma Edwards, Somers, from Boston.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, do.
Schr L. N. Lovell, Gage, from Fall River.
Schr Annie S. Salter, Chase, from New Bedford.
Schr White Sea, Jones, from New York.
Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and Lookout, Shearer, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Boston, at Georgetown, D. C., this morning.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 14.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—

Talmage, Ash, Experiment, John Tracy, Lottie, R. W. King, Mary Dunn, W. E. Jenny.

C. Newkumet, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

A. T. Burt, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

S. E. Tilton, with logwood, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 14.—The following barges left this afternoon, eastward:—

T. L. Moore, C. F. Berwind, Liberator, Alice Louise, Sarah Hummell, W. B. Hoyt, H. Shattuck, E. B. Timmons, Cumberland, Otranto, Assanpink, C. Church, T. Parker, Carrie, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, June 15.—The Ella Chard and Norman and Alice, with coal, for New York, left yesterday.

Enterprise, with locomotive engines, for Brooklyn, left yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 15.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

William Edward and D. M. Evans, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

S. H. Gray, with lumber to Norcross & Sheetz.

F. W. Levan, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.

W. Lewars, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Alaska, with bark, for Chester.

Louisa, with lumber, and Minerva, with coal, for New York. J. H.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

THE LABOR QUESTION AT WASHINGTON.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The main features of the labor disturbance at the capital are these:—The most of the common labor is done by negroes. The social, political, and other inducements, together with the liking of the blacks for city life, have caused an influx of this race to Washington, which exceeds the demand for this kind of labor. The blacks struck for $2. Employers can get laborers for $1·50, but the strikers attack them. Governor Cooke advised the contractors on the public works to suspend work, which is the same as to decide that the government of the district could not protect their workmen against the strikers. The Governor has also given his views on the merits of the dispute on the wages question. We infer from it that the contractors aim at a reduction to $1·25.

He says that $1·25 is too low, and $2 is too high, because it would bring a further influx from the surrounding country, and would cause a decline in the demand for labor; therefore he and the Board of Public Works, of which he is President, have decided that $1·50 per day is fair for both sides. In conclusion, he says that while the board will endeavor to do justice to all, it will not yield to violence, or countenance any attempt to intimidate or interfere with honest laborers.

But up to this writing the intimidation of laborers and of the district government continues. The difficulty is, there are more of this kind of laborers than the demand requires. Should they get their demanded $2, many would be out of employment; and yet this rate would draw in more from the surrounding country.

What would be gained to labor by a successful strike which resulted in increasing the number of the unemployed? It is better for the laborers themselves that the natural conditions should be left to govern. We think that in the country at large as good a class of laborers can be hired, for railroad grading and other common work, at $1·25 per day, certainly for $1·50, where the peculiar conditions that cause a surplus at Washington do not exist. These are low wages compared with our general high-priced system; but not low when compared with the results of farming. We suppose that the conditions are such in the States adjacent to the district that wages of $1·50 will draw more men from the country. It is not for the good of either the laborers or of the country that this should result. And inasmuch as the district is overcrowded with laborers, the lower wages, while it will check the influx and the growing competition of laborers with themselves, will stimulate building and other work, and thus increase their employment.

If they should succeed in their demand for $2 a day, the result would be that only a part would get employment; the rate would check enterprises that furnish work, while it would increase the influx from the country, and would raise the proportion left to idleness and pauperism. The blacks cannot see it, but their situation is peculiar. They are their own worst competitors, and they are going against their own true interest when they all endure the hardships of a strike for a rate of wages which only a part of them can enjoy if they succeed. It is for the interest of the colored population of the district, as it is of the public, that a rate of wages should prevail that will not disturb the labor system of the surrounding country.

JOHNSON AND PENDLETON ON REPUDIATION.

From the Cleveland Leader.

Andrew Johnson is not disposed to let Pendleton, Vallandigham, and the Ohio Democracy have a monopoly of dishonest propositions for disposing of the public debt. The ex-accidental President has put in a bid for Democratic favor in a proposition for repudiation which puts the Pendletonian greenback scheme quite in the background. The principle of dishonesty is the same in both, but the method of Johnson is so superior in bold and dashing villainy to that of Pendleton as to distance all competition. The scheme of Pendleton assumes the mask of legality to cover the cheat of repudiation. But the scheme of Johnson scorns to "whip the devil 'round the stump" in the careful style of Pendleton, and strikes straight at the major villainy by proposing to compel the public creditors to accept the annual interest as so much payment on the principal of their bonds. Pendleton proposes to pay the interest on the Five-twenty bonds in gold, but the principal in greenbacks; Johnson proposes not to pay the interest at all, but to apply the amount of interest paid directly to the liquidation of the debt. And the Pendleton scheme is limited to the five-twenty bonds; while that of Johnson sweepingly includes the entire public debt. The swindle of the Pendleton plan consists in forcing the public creditors to accept a "promise to pay," drawing no interest, in lieu of a "promise to pay," drawing six per cent. interest, contrary to the intention and understanding of the bond. The swindle of the Johnson proposition amounts to an instantaneous and final repudiation of the total interest on the public debt, in utter defiance alike of law, decency, and the public welfare. But the merit claimed for the plan of Pendleton—that it will the quicker extinguish the public debt, with lighter burdens of taxation—pleads far more strongly in behalf of Johnson's proposition. The direct saving of the latter would be far greater, while the moral difference is simply that between fraud and robbery; and of the two, the highwayman ranks as a more honorable rascal than the thief.

The motive which instigates the hostility of these representative Democratic spokesmen to the full and honest payment of the Federal debt, is, in both, antipathy toward the cause in which that debt was created and to the party which has so far squarely met the nation's pledges to its creditors. The Pendleton Democrats used to hold that the public debt could never be paid—the wish being father to the thought. But the Republican party, having paid nearly half a billion of the debt within six years, has silenced that party slander on the nation's faith and credit, so that the Democracy, as a party, no longer dare defy the public conscience with open schemes of repudiation. And yet the genius of the party still finds vent through such irresponsible, yet applauded representatives of its sentiment as Andrew Johnson, who promises to play for the Democratic theory of repudiation the part of volunteer expositor, after the manner in which Jeff. Davis has done a like service for the Democratic theory of secession. Mr. Johnson lays down a broad premise for repudiation in assuming that "no nation in history has ever paid any large public debt without repudiation;" and that "no nation has any right to make a large public debt permanent in its character"—bold language, says a Georgia Democratic paper, which "will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of thousands who say they have no part or lot in the Federal debt, and are not responsible for it." A very apt and accurate description of the position and feeling of the Democratic party on the subject of the national debt—they did not help to make it, except as rebels, and will help to pay only so much of it as the honesty and fidelity of the Republican party, while it remains in power, shall compel them to do. For what else do the Democratic outcries against taxation, and their schemes of repudiation, mean except that they "have no part nor lot in the Federal debt, and are not responsible for it?" The Democratic party is morally incapable of managing the finances of the country. That party is pledged, by instinct as well as by resolution, to repudiate the national debt and break down the public credit. The credit of the country and its sacred faith in the honest payment of its just obligations are safe only in the hands of those who are "responsible for the debt," not as criminals in rebellion, or in complicity therewith, but as planning and fighting, giving money and men, to the bitter end, in crushing out the great Rebellion.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

From the N. Y. World.

The late praiseworthy severity of courts and juries throughout the country in adjudging murderers to the gallows has at last waked into renewed activity the cant against capital punishment. For a time succeeding the indignant outburst of the popular voice demanding a rigid enforcement of the law the philanthropists who think it better the assassin should knife the citizen than that the State should rope the slayer kept quiet, but now their murmur is heard. Why, they put it, not substitute imprisonment for life? There is something to be said on both sides of this question; much on the one side in the way of rhetoric, fancy, tears, pathos, and sentimentality; not a little on the other in the nature of figures and facts. Taking up the prison statistics of Wisconsin, it appears that in the ten years from 1856 to 1868—our present information not coming below the latter date—there were thirty-six convicts received into the penitentiary under life sentences, and twelve of them pardoned out. In the Ohio penitentiary for the same period fifty-nine life convicts were received, and twenty-one of them pardoned out. In the Massachusetts State prison, of which we have fortunately statistics from 1828 to 1866, there were 185 life convicts received, and ninety-six were pardoned out. Or, in other words, one life convict in every three was pardoned out in Wisconsin, two in every five in Ohio, and every other one in Massachusetts. The average time served by the Wisconsin life convicts was only six years, by the Ohio criminals seven, and by those in Massachusetts eight. From this appalling exhibit it will be seen that imprisonment for life is not imprisonment for life; that it is less in the long run than the ordinary term of ten years meted out to a swindler or robber. The working of the system is such as tempts the burglar to add murder to burglary if discovered; for if a life sentence can only be obtained on an indictment for murder, he stands a fair chance of receiving a pardon in some six or eight years, while if ten or fifteen years be given him for the burglary alone he is quite likely to serve out every day of it. In the figures we have given, taking it for granted that the number of life convicts was even year by year in Massachusetts, we find that in the space of ten years in that and the other two States mentioned 143 convicts under sentence of imprisonment for life were received in the several penitentiaries and fifty-eight of them pardoned out—equivalent to two in every five set free the first ten years, with two more, of course, to receive pardons in the next decade. No wonder that it has been officially certified to the Legislature of this State that "the convicts for life would seem to form in some respects a privileged class, and the chances are that they will have a shorter imprisonment than men sentenced for twenty or even fifteen years. The pardoning power much more frequently chooses these men, in proportion to their number, as the objects of its clemency than it does the general mass of prisoners; and it would hence seem to be the interest of the criminal to have meted out to him the heaviest puishment which the law accords to his offense. * * * The gross average of pardons on all convicts confined in American prisons will be from fifteen to twenty per cent. * * * while that on convicts sentenced for life reaches the enormous proportion of forty to fifty per cent." If imprisonment for life were imprisonment for life its propriety might be a subject for discussion, but as the facts and the figures are, it means even a less detention for a murderer than for a mere thief—a short sojourn for the blood-stained wretch in prison, and then a license to him to handle his weapons anew.

THE POLITICAL TENDENCY OF MODERN CATHOLICISM.

From the N. Y. Times.

A great change is to be marked in the tone and purpose of the Ultramontane journals of Europe within the past six months. It is desirable to call attention to it here, because of the fact that the same change has taken place in the Roman Catholic journals of our own country. Pending the session of the Vatican Council, and for some time after its adjournment, or more properly its suspension, the extreme advocates of the Papacy directed their attention to the spiritual relations of the Church, as affected by the doctrine of infallibility. All efforts on the part of liberal Catholics, or of Protestants, to point out the exclusively political results which must flow from the enunciation of the dogma, were denounced as schismatic and distracting when urged by Catholic writers, and as based on misrepresentation when urged by Protestants. It was alleged that the unquestioned supremacy of the Pope as the spiritual head of the Church was absolutely indispensable to the idea of the Church itself, but that his dominion was purely spiritual, and that whether or not the Council should declare him infallible, the duties of Catholics as citizens would remain undisturbed by that fact.

The day that saw the enunciation of the dogma of infallibility saw the declaration of war by Napoleon III, whose armed intervention had long sustained the temporal power of the Pope. The opening scenes of the war had no sooner made it plain that this support must be withdrawn, than the Italian nation seized the golden moment, and reincorporated the long-sundered States of the Church with the body of Italy. M. Renan has eloquently recounted the compensation that Italy has been compelled to pay for having furnished the world with the marvellous institution of the Papacy. This was in 1869. He could not have supposed that within a year that burdensome debt would be cancelled, and Italy would have entered fully on the progress that comes by gentle processes and slow stages, but which ends in adequate development.

No sooner did the Ultramontane press perceive that the temporal power of the Pope was wholly gone, than the idea of his purely spiritual office was flung aside. Every agency was immediately invoked, and has been urged with increasing energy to the present moment, to concentrate the feelings of the Catholics of the world on the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. In Europe, deputations were obtained to visit Rome and bear to the Vatican the most extravagant expressions of sympathy with the presumed sufferings, and of indignation at the assumed wrongs, of his Holiness. The Pope, who had been represented as having to the world at large relations of a spiritual nature alone, was suddenly metamorphosed. His spiritual attributes were ignored, and it was insisted that the object of all true Catholics' prayers and endeavors should be his release from his present degradation. Whenever the Roman Catholic press could make itself felt—in the churches, in society, in the Representative Assemblies, and in one case in the Cabinet—the Catholic "heart was fired" with zeal for the political re-endowment of the Pope, whom a few months previously the same press had upheld as having a "kingdom not of this world."

The same change took place in this country; though in a smaller degree, because public attention had not previously been drawn so closely to the political tendencies of the new Jesuitical dogma of infallibility. Our people will not have forgotten the meetings called to sympathize with the Pope, nor the promptness with which certain demagogues made haste to attend and address them. Of course, no one here dreaded, as many did in European countries, the effect of this spirit in bringing on forcible interference in the affairs of Italy, and precipitating a religious war on the Continent. But the tendency in both cases was of the same nature; it was the inevitable tendency to involve the adherents of the infallible Pope in political efforts to maintain his temporal supremacy. As far as may be judged by the tone of the Roman Catholic press, and of the official publications of the Church authorities, this tendency grows more marked with the passage of time. There are more and more frequent threats mingled with the appeals to the affection of Catholics and the Pope; the purposes of the secret society of former members of the Papal army forming throughout Europe are spoken of with unmistakable bad temper; the priesthood is exhorted to use its influence in political controversies; and in some instances the protestation of Professors Dollinger and Friedrich, of Munich, that they cannot reconcile allegiance to their Government with allegiance to an infallible Pope, is accepted, and they are frankly told that in that case the sovereignty of the Pope must prevail. And this spirit finds expression in the United States the more plainly in connection with the great jubilee of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Pope's accession. It was the logical consequence of the peculiar doctrine of an infallible head of the Catholic Church, that the energies of the Church should be enlisted when the temporal dignity of its head was in question. Political activity was sure to result from the open enunciation of the infallibility dogma. In no country in the world is political activity in a vast religious organization, like that of the Catholic Church, so certain and so dangerous as in our own.

SEX IN SCIENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The question of sex in the medical profession is not yet settled, and probably never will be until it is arranged on the principles of justice and common sense. The Pennsylvania Medical Society met at Williamsport yesterday, and an effort will be made by some of the most liberal and most prominent physicians of the State to effect a repeal of the rule which prohibits members of the association from consulting with women, from teaching them, and from consulting with physicians who do, on pain of expulsion. It is to be hoped that this silly relic of another day will be promptly discarded by the association.

The question of the education of women in medicine is no longer an open one. People may still discuss the propriety and the wisdom of women studying medicine and surgery, but the fact is now beyond their grasp. There are several respectable medical colleges devoted to the education of women in this profession, and it is impossible for the strictest conclave of Galens to deny the fact that well-trained and accomplished doctors are coming out of them every year. It is merely an exhibition of puerile spite for the learned gentlemen to say they will not recognize these ladies as practitioners. It will not materially injure the women-doctors. Those who wish to employ them will do so with all the more alacrity if their favorites are thus made the object of a stupid and illiberal proscription. If in a critical case, where a physician had refused to consult with a respectable female doctor, the patient should die with the sound of that refusal ringing in the ears of survivors, it requires no gift of prophecy to tell us on which side will be the gratitude and on which side the resentment.

It is this question, whether they shall brutally adhere to a mouldy tradition, to the disadvantage of the profession and the danger of the sick, or gracefully admit what everybody knows—that there are ladies qualified to practice medicine in a reputable and successful way. When they have done that, they can betake themselves with the more vigor to the extirpation of charlatanry in all its branches. No one will understand that in what the *Tribune* has said on this subject there is any justification for the unwholesome quacks who at once disgrace the honorable names of woman and physician. Let the rule of qualification be as strict for the one sex as the other. Let science and not sex be the criterion to judge them by. Despite some temporary inconveniences, we are assured that more good than harm will result from the entry into the ranks of the regular faculty of those clever and devoted women who have surmounted so many obstacles to prepare themselves for their work. But there should be no element of gallantry or compassion introduced into the consideration of their cases. We ask for them, as they ask for themselves, nothing but justice, administered with a due regard to the interests of the afflicted and no tenderness whatever to the candidates. Science, not sex, is the test:—women physicians cannot afford to ask for more; the Pennsylvania Medical Society cannot afford to grant less. It may fail to meet the issue now; but it will only have the more of its own words to eat and of its own perversity to undo in the certain and near future.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
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Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
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THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

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Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
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WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine " "
10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23§

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ALLEN SHOEMAKER and EUNICE M. SHOEMAKER, Executors of COMLY SHOEMAKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, and also to report distribution of the fund paid into court, arising from the sale of the real estate of said decedent, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, June 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEO. M. CONARROE,
6 6tuths5t Auditor.

WIDOW'S NOTICE
IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MICHAEL CONWAY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that JULIA CONWAY, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto.

CHARLES EYRE,
6 15 thf4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MATTHEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 26, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,
6 13 tuthf 5t* Auditor.

DISSOLUTION OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have agreed to dissolve the limited copartnership heretofore existing between them, under the firm and style of J. WILLIAM JONES & CO., and the said dissolution will take effect at the expiration of four weeks from the date hereof.

J. WILLIAM JONES,
JOHN MAXSON, JR.
May 25, 1871. 5th4t*

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices
HOLLAND SHADES.
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc. Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Crapes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 20 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings.

R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuths6t "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.

Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, bath, hot and cold water.

Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.

Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.

M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Susquehanna streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows, etc., etc., and is built upon A LARGE LOT, more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.

ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN—VALUABLE Farms in Montgomery county, Pa., on the Bethlehem pike, 18 miles north of Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres, with handsome improvements and all the modern conveniences. Has two tenant houses and two large barns (stabling for 100 horses and cattle), and all other necessary outbuildings. It is well watered, and under good fence, etc. There is a variety of fruit and about 30 acres of timber. Can be divided into two farms if desired. It contains everything to commend it as a gentleman's country residence. Apply to R. J. DOBBINS, Ledger Building, or P. R. SCHERR, on the premises. 6 3stuth6t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE Residence, west side of Broad, above Master street, containing all modern improvements. Lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street.

Also, a modern three-story brick Dwelling, with side yard, No. 1413 North Eighteenth street, containing ten rooms, with all the conveniences, and will be sold a bargain.

Also, elegant four-story brown-stone Residence, No. 1917 Chesnut street, built in a very superior and substantial manner. Lot 44½ by 178 feet.

Also, ninety-three acre Farm, in Richland township, Bucks county, within 2½ miles of North Pennsylvania Railroad. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

NORTH BROAD SPREET LOTS.—FOR sale very cheap, west side of Broad, above Vine, 73½ by 198 feet; west side of Broad, above Thompson, 200 feet deep to Carlisle street; east side Broad, corner Cambria, 100 feet front by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. R. J. DOBBINS,
6 3 stuth 6t Ledger Building.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HANDSOME Brown-stone Residence, situated S. W. corner Broad and Thompson streets, containing all modern conveniences, and newly frescoed and painted throughout. D. M. FOX & SONS, No. 540 N. FIFTH Street. 6 3stuth6t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GERmantown property, house No. 2017 Ridge avenue, and No. 1752 N. Tenth street. C. F. HINCKLE, No. 210 S. SEVENTH Street. 6 12 5t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 12 tf

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AND Grounds, with Stabling, near the city. Access by rail. Apply at
6 9 6t* No. 1812 LOCUST Street.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, July 15, 1871, for building a One and One Half (1½) Story Stone Lodge, at the Culpeper Court House (Va.) National Cemetery.

Separate bids for building this Lodge of brick are also invited.

Sealed Proposals will also be received at this office at the same time, for building a Stone or Brick Wall and Iron Railings, with one double and one single iron gate, around the Fredericksburg (Va.) National Cemetery.

Bidders for the Stone or Brick Wall, and Iron Railings, will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be received that does not conform to this requirement.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls and foundation for the lodge to be removed from the ground of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
6 14 6t Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,
5 26 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed Oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard Oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish Oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, pump rigging, lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy yards:—

KITTERY.
Nos. 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 78, 85, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 24, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 82, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32, 33, 37, 42, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 32, 33, 63, 71, 85, 87.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 23, 24, 32, 39, 48, 50, 53, 58, 59, 60, 63, 70, 71, 73, 77, 85, 87.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 2, 8, 9, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 87, 88, 89. 6 6 1aw4t

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist.,	comprising	1, 2, 3, 4, and 26th	wards.
Second	"	5, 7, 8, and 9th	"
Third	"	6, 11, 12, and 13th	"
Fourth	"	10, 14, 15, 20, and 29th	"
Fifth	"	16, 17, 18, 19, and 28th	"
Sixth	"	21st	"
Seventh	"	22d	"
Eighth	"	23d	"
Ninth	"	24 and 27th	"
Tenth	"	25th	"

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
6 12eod 16 24 Secretary.

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9m § No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

FROM YESTERDAY'S FIFTH EDITION.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Ninth Regiment in Boston.

BOSTON, June 14.—The following despatch, received last night, explains itself:—

NEW YORK, June 13.—To his Honor the Mayor of Charlestown:—I am this moment in receipt of a telegram from Boston announcing that the Ninth Regiment are denied the privilege of holding religious services in any public place in Boston, except the public streets, on Sunday next. Will you allow the regiment to march on Sabbath morning to your hospitable city and there hold religious services in such suitable place as you may designate? If Monument Square or the grounds surrounding Bunker Hill Monument are subject to your control, allow us to suggest one of these places. Please answer by telegraph at the earliest convenience, in order that the committee may confer with you on Thursday. JAMES FISK, Jr., Colonel Comdg.

Diocese of Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, June 14.—The seventh annual convention of the Diocese of Connecticut met yesterday and continued to-day. The services yesterday consisted of a sermon by President Jackson of Trinity College in the morning, with other religious exercises. The regular business began in the afternoon. Bishop Williams delivered the annual address and the standing committees were appointed. This morning was devoted to the internal business of the convention and elections for other standing committees were proceeding at the hour of adjournment.

The Connecticut Capital.

HARTFORD, June 14.—The amendment to the Constitution submitting to the people the question whether there be one capital or two, and allowing a choice between Hartford and New Haven, was defeated in the House to-day by a vote of 145 to 87. There were five absentees.

FROM THE WEST.

Congregational General Conference.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—James Campbell, an old citizen of Osborn, Ohio, while passing before a train yesterday, was run over and fatally injured.

A movement is on foot here to build a railroad from Greenville to Hamilton, Ohio.

The Ohio Congregational General Conference assembled at Mount Vernon last evening. The meeting was opened with a sermon from Dr. Hawkes, of Marietta. A large number of delegates were present.

Lutheran Synod, etc.

Hon. Charles Kugler was yesterday elected President of the Publication Society of the Lutheran General Synod.

Moses Kirkpatrick, an experienced New Orleans pilot, has been appointed Inspector of Snags and Obstructions in the Ohio river, from Cincinnati to Cairo.

Shocking Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—An altercation occurred at Jefferson City on Sunday evening, between Mrs. Berry and her brother, named Hoffins, which ended in Hoffins shooting his sister and then blowing his own brains out. Mrs. Berry died on Monday night. The case is involved in some mystery, and the accounts are a good deal confused. Mrs. Berry carried on a drug store and owned considerable property, and her brother resided with her.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The prisoners in custody charged with the stabbing of Daniel Boone and Herman Christy at Nineteenth and Stiles on Saturday night last were before Alderman Kerr at the Central yesterday. The testimony showed that Phillipps stabbed Christy and kicked Boone, and that Owens stabbed a Mr. Longshaw, of No. 2116 Master street. Boone is still in danger, and the prisoners were committed to await the result.

—The loss by fire at the stables in Deal street yesterday is about $6000, on which there is an insurance of $2000 in the Fire Association. The origin of the fire is not known, but is being investigated by Assistant Fire Marshal Randall.

—The Board of Trusts met yesterday, and received notification of the transfer of Hunting Park, at Nicetown lane and Old York road, to the Park Commission.

Domestic Affairs.

—California's vintage of this year will be the largest ever known in that State.

—The Master Carbuilders' Association of the United States met yesterday at Richmond, Virginia.

—The hotels at Long Branch are opening, and guests are beginning to arrive in large numbers.

—President Grant leaves Long Branch this evening for Washington, and will return on Saturday.

—Dr. Stillman Spooner, the homœopathic physician who was recently removed from the position of pension surgeon, has been restored.

—The Southern Claims Commission has published a second list of claimants from various States, altogether about 3000.

—Justice of the Peace Wall, of Washington, a colored man, was shot and seriously wounded yesterday, in his office, by Captain L. M. Davenport, a clerk in the Treasury Department.

—Much excitement existed yesterday in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn., occasioned through the seizure of trains of cars on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad by a mob of unpaid employes.

Foreign Affairs.

—The prorogation of the German Parliament will probably take place this afternoon.

—The Bank of Prussia has been authorized to establish branches in Alsace and Lorraine.

—Many Communist prisoners were discharged yesterday for want of evidence against them.

—The French deputies propose to impeach the ex-Emperor Napoleon for declaring and waging war.

—M. Rangabe, now Minister at Washington, has been appointed by his Government as ambassador to France.

—The official statement of the Bank of France fixes the bullion in its vaults at twenty-two millions of francs.

—In the National Assembly, yesterday, General Trochu continued the defense of his administration of military affairs.

—The owners of coal mines in South Wales have agreed to settle their differences with the striking miners by arbitration, provided the whole subject of wages be referred.

—The German Parliament has unanimously sanctioned the grants made by the Crown to relatives of members of the Reserves and Landwehr who fell during the late conflict, as well as the special grants to the generals and statesmen who achieved the results of the war.

—The *Official Journal* denies the report that the Orleans princes dined with M. Thiers, and says Joinville and Aumale visited Thiers unexpectedly. During the interview the President said, although he was once minister in the Government of his father, King Louis Phillippe, he was to-day the head of a republic.

—At Berlin the Alabama question is reported as practically decided through the Treaty of Washington, and it is there rumored that the American envoys on the Continent have received instructions to agree with the powers for the protection of private property at sea. The consent of England and France is believed to be doubtful.

—The Republican manifesto which appeared yesterday, is signed by eighty-one deputies of the Left in the Assembly. It accuses the Monarchist deputies of not keeping the agreement made at Bordeaux, whereby it was stipulated that partisan politics should be avoided, and charges that Legitimist members from the provinces are intriguing for the restoration of a monarchy and for intervention in Italy in favor of the Pope.

—The London *Times* of yesterday says, regarding the Treaty of Washington, that it was not England alone that yielded some of her claims, but that the United States made great concessions, and expresses the hope that, taking pattern from the adjustment of the American question, the nations of Europe will rise to a higher conception of the aims and duties of international fellowship.

THE TICKET.

The Nominations of the Republican Conventions Yesterday.

The following are the nominations made by the various conventions yesterday:—

Mayor.....W. S. Stokley.
District Attorney.....Wm. B. Mann.
City Solicitor.....C. H. T. Collis.
Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.....J. A. Loughridge.
City Controller.....S. P. Hancock.
City Treasurer.....P. A. B. Widener.
Judge of the District Court.Jas. T. Mitchell.
City Commissioner.....Alex. McCuen.

REPRESENTATIVE NOMINATIONS.

First District—George H. Smith. (Another convention nominated *Samuel P. Thompson.)

Second District—Horace D. Gaw, court clerk, No. 212 Milman street, Second ward.

Third District—No nomination reported.

Fourth District—*William Elliott.

Fifth District—John J. Franklin, clerk, No. 113 Dock street; residence, No. 404 S. Fifth street.

Sixth District—*William Duffy.

Seventh District—Howard J. Potts, clerk, No. 2137 Summer street.

Eighth District—Samuel Daniels, late Coroner, No. 1821 Coates street.

Ninth District—William H. Vogdes, No. 543 N. Seventh street.

Tenth District—No nomination reported.

Eleventh District—Jos. B. Hancock, bricklayer, No. 1728 Girard avenue.

Twelfth District—George W. Fox.

Thirteenth District—Samuel D. Strock, measurer, No. 1753 North Seventh street.

Fourteenth District—*John Lamon.

Fifteenth District—*Adam Albright.

Sixteenth District—Anthony D. Levering, lumber merchant, Roxborough.

Seventeenth District—*G. Howard Griffiths.

Eighteenth District—James N. Marks, druggist, No. 3742 Market street, Twenty-seventh ward.

* Members of the present Legislature.

WARD NOMINATIONS.

First Ward—Common Council, William Calhoun. School Directors, James Cowden, Joseph L. Brown, William Graham, Henry Redfield. Alderman, Samuel Lutz. Assessor, Robert Young.

Second Ward—School Directors, Henry L. Taggart, John Shaffer, and E. M. Redstreak. Assessor, Henry J. Young.

Third Ward—School Director, James Jamison, M. D. Assessor, John Dougherty.

Fifth Ward—(Convention for Councilmen and Directors adjourned without making a nomination.) Alderman, Thomas Hope Palmer. Assessor, Hector C. Williams.

Sixth Ward—School Directors, A. M. Thompson, Jackson Leidy, —— Englehardt. Assessor, George Davis.

Seventh Ward—Select Council, John F. Shermer. Common Council, John Bardsley. School Directors, Dr. Stall, Lewis S. Hines, Robert McClintock. Alderman, W. J. Donaldson. Assessor, John Riddle. Constable, Joseph Campbell.

Eighth Ward—Common Council, John C. Martin. School Directors, Jos. H. Trotter, Peter B. Long, Frank M. Etting, George D. Budd, Clement S. Phillips. Assessor, B. Frank Stewart.

Ninth Ward—Common Council, Jas. Veries. School Directors, J. J. Bouchet, Dr. Stewart, John Fareira. Assessor, —— Brown.

Tenth Ward—Aldermen, Wm. P. Hibberd and Charles Geiger. Assessor, Quinton Todd.

Eleventh Ward—School Director, Isaac S. Webster. Assessor, Thomas Robinson.

Twelfth Ward—Alderman, George Brill. Assessor, Wm. O. Young. School Directors will be nominated on Friday.

Thirteenth Ward—Common Council, John H. Kennedy. School Directors, De Witt C. Moore, Joseph H. Collins, Samuel McFerran. Alderman, Joseph Plankinton. Assessor, John W. Woodward.

Fourteenth Ward—Common Council, Henry C. Hawkins. School Directors, T. P. Heyl, W. B. Moore, H. P. Taylor, James B. Cooper. Alderman, Jacob R. Massey. Assessor, Chas. H. Williams.

Fifteenth Ward—Common Council, John F. Glenn and Joseph W. Martin. School Directors, Drayton S. Lewis, John Pedrick, William Irwin. Assessors, James Ritchie and Henry Cobb. Constable, George Newman.

Sixteenth Ward—Common Council, William T. Siner. Alderman, Samuel Whilt. Assessor, E. H. Hayhurst. School Directors, George Peterman, Charles Beale, Nathan Levering.

Eighteenth Ward—Select Council, William Bumm. Common Council, William T. Waples and Jacob M. Davis. School Directors, Samuel F. Gwinner, Samuel Williamson, and J. Ross Kemble. Alderman, Albert Eggleton. Assessor, William Graham.

Nineteenth Ward—Common Council, Francis Martin. School Directors, David James, George Promeiser, William Loughridge. Aldermen, William B. Crawford, Henry Smith, and William Neil. Assessors, George L. Deity and Samuel Young.

Twentieth Ward—Select Council, William Baldwin. Common Council, Clement Keene. Alderman, Francis Hood. Assessors, John B. Wallace and Thomas Ford.

Twenty-first Ward—School Directors, John H. Hargis, Leander Jones, Dr. Bunting, William C. Johnson. Alderman, Jacob Sinquette. Assessor, John Lehman.

Twenty-second Ward—Select Council, James R. Gates. Common Council, Dr. William Gilbert. Aldermen, George R. Krickbaum, Thomas Megargee, Jr. Assessors, Charles E. Idel and William T. Hopkins.

Twenty-third Ward—Select Council, Thomas Wilson. Common Council, Amos Ellis and William Kedward. Assessor, Frank Townsend.

Twenty-fourth Ward—Select Council, Henry Glass. Common Council, George E. Hall. School Directors, J. Ralston Wells, M. D., John A. Mangel, B. F. Stokes, A. A. Bartlett, Robert Hicks, John Miller, William M. Ashmer. Assessors, Thomas Dewees, Jesse N. Roeke. Constable, Theodore Ramsby.

Twenty-sixth Ward — Common Council, George A. Shisler; School Directors, Joseph K. Fletcher, Charles Adams, —— Thomas; Assessor, John O'Donnell.

Twenty-seventh Ward — Select Council, Joseph P. Brown; School Directors, William Dixey, H. C. Shurtliff, J. R. Lee, M. D., George Heberton, Ayres Powers; Alderman, Thomas Randall; Assessor, Hiram Massey.

Twenty-eighth Ward — School Directors, John D. Forrest; Assessor, John Knapp.

Twenty-ninth Ward—Select Council, John Fox; Common Council, Samuel Miller; School Directors, George F. Keyser, Harry M. Davis, Dr. Dewitt; Alderman, John Buck; Assessor, James Napier; Constable, John Collins.

FROM THE STATE.

Seventh Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Convention.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALLENTOWN, Tuesday, July 13.—The annual meeting of laborers in the Sunday Schools of the Commonwealth met this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the large and beautiful St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

Five hundred delegates had registered their names before the opening of the convention. Others are arriving by every train. Not less than six or seven hundred delegates will probably be in attendance. For this large number the people of this beautiful city have bountifully provided. The churches, homes, and hearts of all Christians seem to be fully open. The local committee are untiring in their efforts to make everybody perfectly comfortable.

At 2 o'clock the convention was called to order by Rev. G. A. Peltz, President of the State Association.

The following Secretaries were appointed:—I. Newton Baker, of Philadelphia; Rev. W. H. Conard, of Bucks county; and R. Allen Lovell, of Huntingdon county.

A choir of Sunday-school children then sang an opening song.

Rev. W. Swindells, of Allentown, offered prayer.

Rev. Mr. Walker, of Allentown, delivered an address of welcome, which was followed by an original song of welcome, written for the occasion.

A committee on business was ordered:—

Rev. T. A. Fernley, of Philadelphia, chairman; James A. Beaver, Centre county; John Anawalt, Lehigh county; Nelson Kingsbury, Philadelphia; Thomas A. Raab, Alleghany; Rev. R. Walker, Lehigh; and L. D. Vail, State Secretary.

The committee retired to prepare business.

The convention then engaged in devotional services. The music was led by Professor W. G. Fischer, of Philadelphia. Earnest prayer was offered by several members.

The chairman of the committee came into the convention and reported in part. The time of meeting each day at 9 A. M., 9, and 7½ P. M.

Also the call for reports by counties, and a half hour for brief remarks on Sunday School success.

The evening session was opened at 7½ o'clock, the church densely crowded. The enthusiasm steadily increasing.

The method of personal preparation for teaching was opened by a ten minute speech from Rev. E. P. Cowen, of Germantown, late of St. Louis, who was followed in a number of five minute speeches.

The topic of spiritual power in the Sunday School work, was discussed. Rev. C. F. Turner, of Philadelphia, made the opening address, which was followed by several live speeches. The evening exercises were full of interest and profit.

The counties were then called, and the most interesting and thrilling reports were made.

The State is evidently becoming alive in the good work of saving the young.

This afternoon the discussion on "Success and how obtained" occupied half an hour.

The speeches were full of life and manifested the most profound interest in the work, and the most intense desire to secure success.

At 5 o'clock a recess was taken.

Rev. G. A. Peltz pronounced the benediction.

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RAILROAD MORTGAGE

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Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.

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FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $17,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.

The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.

Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

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First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.

This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the

West Jersey Railroad.

The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.

They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.

They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

For further particulars and pamphlets apply to

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In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

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Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

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Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

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7 PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 85½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Interest Payable January and July.

The Bonds are in

$1000s, $500s, and $100s,

also can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.

This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.

Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

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NEW GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Seven Per Cent. Per Annum in Currency or Six Per Cent. Gold.

Free from all Taxes.

Forty Years to Run, with Sinking Fund Attached.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1.

Seven per cent. bonds, either coupon or registered, at option of purchaser.

Six per cent. gold bonds, coupons only, payable either in London or Philadelphia.

We call attention to this very safe and desirable home investment, which we offer at PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST to date of purchase, for the Seven Per Cent. Currency Bonds, or at

98 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY

For the Six Per Cent. Gold Loan.

Full particulars can be had at the office of either of the undersigned,

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Camden and Amboy Railroad, New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and Delaware and Raritan Canal Company,

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We offer these most desirable bonds, in registered certificates, due in 1894, bearing 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, free of all taxation; payable April 1 and October 1.

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WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 15, LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE, in the legendary drama of that title.
Act 1.—The Jolly Dogs of Falling Water.
Act 2.—The Phantom Crew.
Act 3.—The Vagabond of the Kaatskills.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. JEFFERSON.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins 8 o'clock. LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST WEEK OF LINA EDWIN AND COMPANY, AND MR. GEORGE CLARK. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK RANK—RANK.
DOE MAYNARD.....MISS LINA EDWIN
MILES HUBB.....MR. GEORGE CLARK
aided by the full New York Company.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LINA EDWIN.
SATURDAY LAST NIGHT OF RANK.

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS. Open daily. Admission 25 cents. THE ARAB GIANT, COLONEL ROUTH GOSHEN, eight feet high. EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. THE OCTOROON. POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS. New Scenery, Music, Machinery, etc. etc. In preparation, THE SEA OF ICE.

BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.
Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t
Round Trip.....$2·00

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Haffered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY, PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD, Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY, Late Steward Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
6 9 2mt

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24tt
Half barrels (in mulberry wood), 20 gallons.....$5·00
" (steamed oak) 20 " ..... 3·00
Whole barrels " 40 " ..... 4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons..... 2·00

OCEAN HOUSE,

CAPE MAY.

THIS POPULAR **FAMILY** HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.

For rooms, etc., apply to

LYCETTE & SAWYER,

6 3 12t* CAPE MAY CITY.

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2mt Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2mt Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY H USE, HIGHLAND FALLS, (NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address CHAS. W. HENDRIX, Highland Falls, New York.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 10 3mt

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to E. TUCKER, Proprietor.
6 10 6w†

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address J. W. FREDERICK, Prop't, H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J. $15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL, COZZENS' DOCK, HUDSON RIVER, IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c., Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1871.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

THE PARTY OR THE RING—WHICH?

For weeks past every Republican paper of any influence in this city has been urging the importance and necessity of making good nominations for the public offices to be voted for next October. The *Inquirer*, the *North American*, the *Press*, the *Evening Bulletin*, and THE EVENING TELEGRAPH have all represented in strong terms the dangers of defeat that would certainly ensue if the Republican ticket were to be made up of the names of well-known trading politicians who were most eagerly seeking the nominations, for there is every indication that the Democrats will put their best men forward and make a desperate effort to win a complete victory. Who the aspirants for the Republican nominations were was no secret, and it was neither necessary nor expedient to mention their names, it being sufficient that they and their backers should understand clearly who the warnings given were intended for. These warnings were understood, but in spite of the nearly unanimous protest of the Republican press of Philadelphia a complete "Ring" ticket was nominated yesterday. With one or two exceptions, there is not a single man among those nominated to represent the Republican party of Philadelphia who has not a well-founded reputation as a professional politician of the lowest class, who has not brought discredit upon the party and aided in destroying its influence. But for these men and others like them such a thing as a Democratic victory in this city could not even be hinted at, for the great principles of the Republican party are as dear to-day to the hearts of a majority of our citizens as they ever were: the work of the party is not yet done, and its ultimate triumph is certain unless it is deliberately destroyed by the iniquities of those who, about election times especially, profess to be its most ardent supporters. One of the individuals nominated yesterday, in the course of his speech to the convention which has placed him before the people as the Republican representative of law, order, and justice, uttered one sentence which we heartily indorse. He said:—"The Republican party is a thing of life and hope. Should any one attempt to put it down, down they will go." The Republican party most assuredly is a thing of life and hope, or it never would have survived the infliction upon it of such men as the speaker of the above-quoted sentence and others like him, and retained any expectation of securing the support of honest men in the future. Again and again has the party succeeded in at least partially freeing itself from the blood-suckers who were draining it of its vitality, and it will be able to do so again and again until its appointed work is accomplished, and there will no longer be a necessity for its existence. Those who seek to put the Republican party down will most assuredly destroy themselves in the attempt, but the real assailants of Republicanism are not the Democracy, who would be powerless but for the traitors in the Republican camp, are not those who in the darkest hour of our national peril loyally supported the great principles of the party, are not those who year after year urge that men of unblemished character, unimpeachable integrity, and first-rate ability shall be nominated as the Republican candidates for municipal, State, and national offices, but they are rather men who make a trade of politics, who have no principles except to gain office by any possible means, and to fill their pockets at the public expense. It is this class of men that obtained the nominations yesterday; and if they are the real representatives of the Republicans of Philadelphia, then it is time for the Republican party to die. They do not represent the Republican party, however, and the time has passed when the wire-pullers who manipulate primary elections and who manage nominating conventions can set themselves up as the masters of the independent voters who think for themselves, and who do not consider themselves acquitted of their responsibilities to themselves and the community at large by blindly casting their ballots without regard to the character of the names upon them. The delegate elections on Tuesday were notoriously managed in the interests of certain men. Those who voted did so for candidates who had already been determined upon by the "Ring," and both at the elections and in the conventions money was spent like water to accomplish the exact result now before the public. Notwithstanding these facts, one of the candidates — a man who was forced off the Republican ticket three years ago by indignant public opinion—had the assurance to say to the men who nominated him:—"You came here at the dictation of your own consciences and the votes of the people, who instructed you how to vote." Truly the farce would be exceedingly funny, if it were not for the tragedy in the background; if it were not that great political principles are being played with; if it were not that a scandalous attempt is being made to force the citizens of a great municipality to accept for their most important public officers a gang of men who are the associates of the lowest and vilest of the community; who are notorious alike for their corruption and their incapacity, and who have absolutely no good traits whatever to recommend them. If the future of the Republican party depends upon the election to office of such as these, Heaven help it! It does not so depend, however; and we ask timid-hearted voters, who may be disposed to support the ticket nominated yesterday, under the threat that if if it is defeated next October Pennsylvania and Philadelphia will probably be lost to the Republican party at the Presidential election of next year, to earnestly and fairly consider for themselves whether the utter and total defeat of the "Ring" ticket this year will not in reality make the party stronger and better organized for the great contest of 1872? The contest now is not so much between the Democrats and Republicans as it is between the Republican party and the iniquitous ring of professional politicians who are determined either to rule or ruin, but the success of the ring will be the ruin of the party, and with the present nominees a Democratic victory next October, hard as it will be for the true supporters of Republican principles to stomach, will do more towards purifying the party and strengthening it for the great national contest of next year than anything that could happen except the enforced withdrawal of some of the candidates nominated yesterday and the substitution of better men in their places. The questions now presented for the consideration of the voters of Philadelphia are, Shall the public offices be filled with notoriously corrupt men? shall the Democrats be allowed to achieve a nominal victory because the Republicans do not care enough for their party to prevent it from being prostituted to the base uses of men who care nothing but for their own aggrandizement? shall the "Ring" or the party rule?—and upon the manner in which these questions are answered will depend not only the cause of good government in this city and in the State, but the future prospects of the Republican party, which next year will be called upon to fight for the preservation of the great national principles which it has upheld for the last decade against both open and secret traitors to the cause of democratic liberty. The Democratic party will neither this year nor the next be able to achieve success except through the corruption in the Republican party, and if the work of purification is to be done at all, now is the time to do it. The plain issue is before the citizens of Philadelphia—the Republican party or the "Ring"—which will they have?

FISK'S RELIGION.

ONE of the most profoundly pathetic things we have experienced lately came to us yesterday in the shape of a homely business telegram. Fisk, Jr., was the sender thereof, and in stating it we feel that the case may seem to be weakened at the start;—but the reader must not be too hasty. The precious ambergris is imbedded in the head of the whale, the costly pearl is nourished upon the breast of the unresponsive oyster, and why may there not be something good in Fisk, Jr.? These, at least, are the facts:—Mr. Fisk's gorgeous regiment is in Boston. The commander is in New York, having such multitudinous demands upon his time that he can devote but a portion of it to military affairs. But after he has deserted his command, and retreated in good order to the metropolis, there comes a wail from his adjutant, who is bearing the heat and worry of the day at the Hub. Fisk, Jr., is informed that his company of Erie Railroad employes is denied permission to worship in Boston next Sunday in any public place, except forsooth—the streets. Thereupon he writes in haste to the Mayor of Charlestown, detailing the awful thing that Boston has done, and praying that the regiment may be allowed to march into his (Charlestown's Mayor's) "hospitable city," and that the men may there indulge in that worship of their Creator that has become such a necessity to them that they cannot and will not do without it. Here we see the result of early piety. Here the lessons taught Fisk at his mother's knee crop out, and in such tremendous devotional flowers that the eye aches in looking at them. Fisk's finance, railway management, and conducting of the naked drama are all wonderful, but his religion is the finest thing of all. It is so evident there is no humbug about it. He is so earnest, so straightforward. "I am only this moment informed"—he abruptly, but forcibly, commences, in speaking of the outrage to the body of religious men under his command — and the impetuosity of a noble nature may be recognized. An instinct tells him what to do. Those things hammered into him at his mother's knee come into play, and all in a white heat he writes. And yet we are at a loss to know what religion Mr. Fisk professes. From his connection with the military he may be a Fire-worshipper, but his patronage of leg theatricals leaves all in doubt. But it is a free country. The Irishman's religion was his mother's religion, which was that she "tuk whishky in her tay," and it may very well be that Mr. Fisk's religion is that he takes brandy in his coffee. Of course Fisk, Jr., does not think it worth while to tell the Mayor of Charlestown why Boston desired to be excused from any exhibition of the regiment's religion. Probably a vast lot of marching and music and fuss and feathers was insisted on. It will be difficult to make people believe that old Boston would deny a man, or a body of men, any reasonable liberty, and, if it was any less a person than Fisk who said it they would scout the idea. As long as he has set these Sunday observances, however, he can do no less than attend them, and it might add to the attraction if he were to take with him some of his *opera bouffe* favorites.

MR. SUMNER AND THE GENEVA BOARD.

IT is reported that the President is likely to appoint Mr. Sumner on the Geneva Board of Arbitrators for the settlement of the Alabama claims. A rather neat question is here presented to the administration, and the sequel will be awaited with interest. If the appointment is made, it may be taken as an attempt to heal dissensions in the Republican party, and to conciliate those individuals in it who felt aggrieved at the alleged indignity put by the President and his friends upon the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. It is not easy to believe that Mr. Sumner could so influence any considerable number of Republicans, but we have been repeatedly assured that such is the case, and the President, in his very uncertain hold on public favor, may think by this movement to arrest a serious disaffection in his ranks. On the other hand, it is quite clear that if the distinguished Senator *is* put on the board, he will indubitably knock it so high that nothing will afterwards be seen of it. His systematic and well-known opposition to the treaty, as well as the perhaps unreasonable but undoubtedly sincere dislike of the English people to the Senator, alike insure this effect. Such is the interesting dilemma. Shall the *contretemps* we intimate be invited for the sake of making up with the Sumner faction? Most sensible men would answer very decidedly in the negative, but there is such weakness in the management of our public affairs that it is impossible to say what may or may not be the result.

NOTICES.

A "NEW DEPARTURE."

A "NEW DEPARTURE" is nothing remarkable at Oak Hall. Every day many suits of our fine clothing make "new departures" in directions in which they have never travelled before, until now Oak Hall Clothing is known and worn in every State, if not in every city and town, from Maine to Mexico.

We often make a "New Departure" in the matter of PRICES, leaving the old figures and the current prices, and selling at many per cent. below other clothing houses; in fact, such a "New Departure" we have just now made to sell off our enormous Summer Stock.

Whenever we see a chance to make an improvement in styles, materials, or work, we immediately make a "New Departure" in that direction.

We are now receiving large lots of elegant White Marseilles Vests, Linen Coats and Suits, Duck Suits, Alpaca Coats, Drap d'ete Coats and Suits, Thin Cassimere Suits for Gents', Youths', Boys', and Children's Summer Wear. Linen Dusters by the Thousand or in quantities to suit purchasers.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.

FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.

Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,

WILLIAM H. MAY,
Renovo Hotel, Clinton county,
6 15 1m Pennsylvania.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted, the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.

G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

SEASHORE.—WANTED, AT CAPE MAY, Atlantic City, or Long Branch, for one or two months from July 15, a completely furnished cottage, having good sea view, and with not less than six chambers.

Address, with particulars as to terms, location, size, etc., IRVING,
6 15 ths 2t* Box B, Philadelphia P. O.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

TWO WEEKS—ONLY ABOUT TWO WEEKS more of the great clearance sale of Kid Gloves at the present low prices.

The genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, only $1·70.
The Bartley Kid Gloves, only $1·70.
The Bijou Kid Gloves, only $1·70.
The celebrated La Belle Kid Gloves, only $1·25.
Best $1·25 Glove in America.
Joseph Kid Glove, $1, best $1 Glove imported.
Hosiery selling at the lowest prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, cheaper than the cheapest.
Our 25c. Stocking is the best in the city.
Our 25c. Half Hose is the best in the market.
Parasols at reduced prices, to close out.
Our prices for Parasols are lower than any other house.
Our whole stock of Parasols will soon all be sold at the low prices.
Trimmed Parasols at less than cost prices.
We do not keep any Parasols over year.
Ladies' Silk, Gauze Lisle, and Kid Gloves.
White, Buff, and Colored Summer Gloves.
250 dozen Summer Gloves, ranging from 13c. to 50c. per pair.
Fans closing out very cheap, from 10c. to $10 each.
Children's Kid Gloves, 50c. a pair.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves, No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street and No. 908 CHESNUT Street.

P. S.—Some Kid Gloves, slightly soiled by being in the Show-window, selling 50c. less than regular prices. 6 15 thstu

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.

FOUNTAINS, VASES,

STATUARY, RAILINGS,

IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,

STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK.

HYATT'S

PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,

Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,

No. 710 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to their large assortment o

GAS FIXTURES

OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,

FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,

Which they offer at prices

Lower than Ever Before Known.

6 5 1mrp

WINES.

CLARET WINES.

A FULL STOCK OF

FINE TABLE CLARETS

AT PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED FROM THOSE ASKED LAST YEAR.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

6 3 stuth6p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Summer Suits.

Beautiful in Shape! Summer Suits.

Elegant in Style! Summer Suits.

Splendid in Appearance! Summer Suits.

Choice in Texture! Summer Suits.

Substantial in make up! Summer Suits.

Unsurpassed in fit! Summer Suits.

Here are the Suits for Summer. Fine Linen Coats for Summer } R. & W.

Thin and Cool Alpacas for Summer. Nice Travelling Suits for Summer. } R. & W.

All you want for Summer. Lowest Prices this Summer. } R. & W.

Great Brown Hall Stocked with Fine Summer Suits.

Great Brown Hall Custom Department on Thin Suits.

Great Brown Hall Has every Summer thing you want.

Great Brown Hall Sells Cheaper than any other house.

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TO BE SOLD

All our stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.

Fine Light Weight Coats, $8·00, $9·00, $10·00, $12·00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5·00, $6·00, $7·00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00.
" Duck Brown Pants, $2·00, $2·50; Vests, $1·50, $1·80.

50 to 75 per cent below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,

PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment now in store

OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

FINANCIAL.

TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.

Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on

DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,

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Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,

IN STERLING,

As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Special attention is called to their PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS.

Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING & SONS,

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

GREAT REDUCTION.

FIXED PRICES.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,

5 16 1m4pim Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS.

AND

MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

DRUGS, ETC.

Genuine Olive Oils,

FOR TABLE USE.

COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.

Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE CASTILE SOAP.

"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.

400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.

ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

HOSIERY.

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[TRADE-MARK.] C&B [TRADE-MARK.]

RETAILERS
OF
HOSIERY GOODS

Exclusively of their own importation.

IMPORTERS OF CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S MERINO GOODS.

BRETTLE'S AND NOTTINGHAM MANUFACTURING CO.'S

English Hosiery Goods,

And best makes of FRENCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY GOODS. [3 28 tuth 3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

STEAM

FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

SANBORN'S PATENT

Burglar-Proof Safes,

Of Welded Steel and Iron,

MADE BY

AMERICAN

STEAM SAFE CO.

No. 32 S. FOURTH St.

E. W. THOMAS. 3 1 stuth6mrp

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 3016 Ogden street. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ogden street, No. 2016; containing in front on Ogden street 16 feet, and extending in depth 97 feet, to a three feet wide alley. The house contains eight rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2500 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 ths2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 1928 Amber street. On Tuesday, June 27th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and back building and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Amber street, No. 1928; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 111 feet 6 inches. The house contains 6 rooms. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
6 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

TO LET,

STORE,

No. 326 CHESNUT Street.

POSSESSION JULY 1.

APPLY T [6 15 6t*rp

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

6 mwsi PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD IN DRY GOODS,

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

BARGAINS

In Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Plain and Plaid Nainsooks, 8-4 French Organdies, Hamburg Edgings,

LLAMA LACE SACKS and POINTES,

Black Hernanies, Broche Grenadines, Japanese Silks, Striped Silks, Black Silks, Linen Suitings,

FRENCH LAWNS,

And the greatest variety of beautiful styles in DRESS GOODS ever exhibited in this city.

THE 25, 37½, 50 and 75 CENT DEPARTMENTS FOR THE SALE OF

Choice Dress Goods

REPRESENT THE GREATEST BARGAINS OF THE PERIOD.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1000 PIECES OF FRENCH LAWNS

In new and beautiful effects, at 25 cents.

ALEXANDER RICKEY.

A SPECIALTY IN BLACK SILKS AT $1·50, $1·75, and $2 PER YARD.

ALEXANDER RICKEY.

THE MOST REGULAR AND BEAUTIFUL MESH IN THE

Purest Silk and Wool Black Hernanies

Ever made for $1 per yard.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,
6 8 thstutfrp No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

1871.

SPRING GARDEN STREET

SINCE 1853.

"THORNLEY'S"

CENTRALLY LOCATED

DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.

An immense Stock of Goods.
Prices very low indeed.
Everybody sure to get suited.
The utmost attention to customers
No misrepresentation in order to effect sales.
If purchases are not satisfactory we return the money.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES AND POINTES,
KID GLOVES, TABLE LINENS,
QUILTS, Etc, Etc.

JOSEPH B. THORNLEY. 2 8 thstu§

Ely, Hunsberger & Ely,

No. 1126 CHESNUT STREET,

Now offer at LOW PRICES a full stock of WHITE GOODS, every description,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LLAMA SACQUES AND POINTES,

In connection with our NEW and ATTRACTIVE stock of [4 11 tuths3m

Seasonable Dress Fabrics.

THE NEW YORK

Dyeing and Printing

ESTABLISHMENT,

STATEN ISLAND,

40 N. EIGHTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

No. 98 DUANE Street, New York.

DYE AND FINISH IN THE BEST MANNER,

Silks, Satins, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Tissues, Barèges, Merinos, Cloths, Alpacas, Reps, Paramattas, Muslin Delaines, Fringes, Trimmings, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, etc.

Also, cleanse Lace Curtains and Linen Shades in a superior manner. Goods called for and delivered in any part of the city. 4 15 stuth9mrp

1115.—OUR OWN MAKE OF CHAMPION Hoop Skirts, in all the newest styles, the best and cheapest in the market.

Also, good Eastern-made Skirts, from 15 to 40 springs, from 31 to 60c. Soiled Skirts, quarter price.

CORSETS, CORSETS—119 styles, and prices from 45c. to $6·85. Misses' Corsets, superior quality.

65c. for French Woven Corsets; reduced from 85c.

THOMSON'S Glove fitting Corsets at $1·25, $1·50 $1·74, $2·50, $3·50, $4·75, and $6 50.

MRS. MOODY'S Abdominal Corsets, from $2·75 to $6.

MADAME FOY'S Corset Skirt Supporter at $1·00.

$1 French Woven Corsets, the cheapest in the city.

EVERY desirable style of Corsets at prices which defy competition.

PANIER BUSTLES, in 39 styles, 25c. to $4.

BON TON BUSTLES, from 45c. upwards.

PARASOLS at wholesale prices.

LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS—A complete assortment at lowest rates. Call and examine our goods, at No. 133 N. EIGHTH Street, and No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.

6 23 tutharp1f WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 4 3 tf

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. ENGLISH and FRENCH for *Young Ladies and Misses*. Boarding and day pupils will reopen on MONDAY, September 20. *French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.*

6 1 thstuem MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD.

4 25 tuths4mrp* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

A HEALTHY AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a Child to Wet-nurse. Apply at No. 1536 WHEAT Street, near Reed. 6 13 3t

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WILLIAMSPORT.

Editorial Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 14, 1871.

No more striking illustration of the progress of Pennsylvania could well be given than that furnished by the varied scenes along the railroad route between Philadelphia and Williamsport. That portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad which was formerly known as the Columbia Road furnishes the first link in the journey. Being one of the first railways constructed in the United States, it still bears too many traces of its venerable antiquity, but they are, fortunately, now rapidly disappearing. When it was constructed, the idea of successfully using steam as a motive power was ranked as a possibility rather than as a probability, and the practical thing aimed at was not to build an approximately straight road for locomotives, but a comfortable, easy-going, circumbendibus horse railway with curves leading to convenient and popular old turnpike taverns, and curves leading from the lands and barns of influential old fogies who had a particular horror of new-fangled improvements, as well as from hills and valleys requiring an unusual amount of cutting down or filling up. The partial rectification of this primitive system of engineering has been slowly progressing for some years, but thorough reconstruction has been only recently attempted, and at this moment it is progressing so rapidly that soon a substantially new railway will be in operation for more than thirty miles leading westward from Philadelphia, affording such a marked increase of facilities through the combined use of old and new tracks, and such an admirably constructed line in the entirely new portions (part of which is already in operation), that one of the oldest of American railroads will speedily become in every sense and in every detail one of the very best.

After passing the line of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and approaching Harrisburg, the old canal system looms prominently into view, stretching westward and northward along the line of the Susquehanna and its tributaries; and, while it still retains its utility for heavy freight at favorable seasons, it recalls many reminiscences of the days of packet-boats, when a speed of five miles an hour was the best resource for the speed of twenty-five miles per hour with which we were whirled along yesterday over the Pennsylvania (from Philadelphia to Harrisburg), the Northern Central (from Harrisburg to Sunbury), and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads (from Sunbury to Williamsport), making a trip of two hundred miles in eight hours.

The aspect of the country, and especially of the towns along the line, has improved nearly as much as the facilities for travel. Hamlets have grown into villages, villages into towns, towns into cities, while many spots unknown by special designations to our ancestors are now important depots or stations; and the work of improvement still goes bravely on, with the continued construction of new railway branches, of additional tracks on old railways, and of new industrial establishments.

Throwing out of view all material interests, the ride from Philadelphia to Williamsport offers to the lovers of varied, beautiful, and romantic scenery a series of splendid attractions. After the eye of the tourist has lingered with delight upon the suburbs of Philadelphia, Chester Valley, and the broad expanse of fertility opened up in Lancaster county, there commences a grand succession of mountain ridges, and picturesque gaps formed by the Susquehanna, which, with its tributaries, drains the central portions of the State; the west branch extending from Sunbury to Williamsport and far beyond, while the north branch forms the bed of the valley of Wyoming, and, with its forks, traverses a large portion of the tier of northern counties.

Along the banks of the Susquehanna the scenery assumes a new loveliness. Its broad, placid waters are framed into a glorious picture by the grand contours of Clark's Ferry, a short distance beyond Harrisburg. Further on, the graceful curves harden into severer majesty, and palisade-like bluffs rise from the stream in long stretches of regular rock, looking like the vestiges of the city wall girdling the home of some extinct giant race. At each successive step in ascending the river the scenery is happily diversified, the hills at times assuming gentle undulating curves and again rising in harsher lines into proportions of greater grandeur. The skies lent their best aid to heighten the charm by that succession of sunshine and shadow which reveals every beauty in the landscape rich with the opulent verdure of June. The wheatfields gleamed with all the soft and lustrous intermingling shades that mark its approaching ripeness, and the oats swayed softly in gentle ripples of silvered greenery, while along the roadside a summer snow of elder blossoms showed an unwonted luxuriance. In the midst of the wide expanse of the waters of the Susquehanna, innumerable tiny islands were clothed in greenest grass or tangled thicket, and the luxuriant verdure spread on every side until even that most prosaic of all utilities, the towpath, brightened into a gleaming thread of green braided into the silvery ribbons of the water upon either side. Near Northumberland a rugged landscape answers fittingly to the name, and the mountain sides are ploughed with rifts that beneath the softening effect of distance show like belts of rich, warm brown gleaming from between the fine forest trees, and to complete the faultless panorama a sunset of golden haze rested upon the mountains, changing them into a purple tint as rich as it is rare, and ushering in that loveliest of all hours when over the green meadow stretches the golden rays of the lingering light, and the stars slowly marshal into rank through the shades of twilight. J. L. R.

BISMARCK AND JAY COOKE.

Letter from the German Premier to the American Banker.

Last June Mr. Jay Cooke, who was then at "Gibraltar," Lake Erie, learning through Baron Gerolt that Bismarck contemplated visiting this country, and especially desired retirement and rest, sent a cordial invitation proffering to the Count the hospitalities not only of his island home, but also those of "Ogantz," his residence at Chelten Hills. Within a few days Mr. Cooke has received the following autograph letter from Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 18, 1871.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th of June last reached me on the 11th of July. If you remember how shortly that date was followed by the French declaration of war, you will excuse the otherwise unpardonable delay in answering so kind an invitation. Being about to embark in a diplomatic campaign very likely to lead to an armed conflict, I felt doubly impressed with the charms of your secluded inland and your delicate hospitality. Peace is now happily restored, but a great deal remains to be done at home, and I do not know when it will be given me to satisfy my old longing for your country. Accept the assurances of my heartfelt gratitude and distinguished consideration. VON BISMARCK.

TO JAY COOKE, Esq., Philadelphia.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

It is hoped you will pardon the writer in occupying your valuable columns with a few confirmatory remarks respecting Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Long since, having become solicitous with reference to the policies which would seem to govern the management of the railroad corporations of our State, much uneasiness was occasioned on my part, upon the inauguration of this gentleman, as to whether the admirable example of his predecessor would be adopted, or whether he would be hurried along in the current of the age and drift into the errors and abominations which really appear to beleaguer the office of a railroad president.

Impelled by this anxiety, the writer has for more than a year scrutinized the actions of Mr. Gowen with respect to the policies which he has instituted for the advancement of the interests of shareholders, and as regards the principles by which he has been governed in his transactions with the patrons of the company over which he presides.

It is gratifying that the results of this cautious investigation has successfully demonstrated that a gentleman—by which is meant a man of honor—is *par excellence* qualified to represent the position of railroad president, and that the corporation which is thus governed becomes divested of its objectionable features to the community, and in being unincumbered with the private interests of officers, directors, and employes, assumes its true character of an improved highway, securing to its owners their dues, guaranteeing to its patrons their rights, and becoming a powerful auxiliary to the industrial progress of the country.

In his career he has presented an example of reform in their management, which must before long arouse the attention of the public to the fact of how little good is comparatively derived, and how much more could be attained under a proper guidance of these modern instruments of advancement; indeed, it may be said Mr. Gowen occupies the enviable attitude of a model railroad president.

In attesting this much, more is meant than the mere declaration would seem to imply, because "to be honest as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand."

In fact, a model railroad president must administer not the arbitrary regime of Napoleon with the iron conscience of Nero, but he requires the qualities of unusual precision, rare intelligence, and marked decision *joined* to unflinching *integrity, propriety, and justice.*

In this position (which is made honorable only when honorably represented) a man's nature is tested and developed. The power with which he is invested and the beguiling allurements with which he is surrounded, the influence which he wields through the money-bags of the corporation, show him as he is, undisguised, it may be, as a feudal tyrant, or as a Christian gentleman, who in his official capacity is not unmindful of moral duties towards his employes and those who are largely dependent upon the use of the highway under his direction.

In conclusion, it must be admitted that Mr. Gowen, avoiding the exercise of arbitrary corporate authority, has, by a modest bearing and by an administration of honesty and justice, acquired an independent moral power which, in not begetting enmity, has, like the magnet, gathered around it the support of the community in evidence of its own strength.

In the practice of these virtues, this gentleman exemplifies the early teachings of his venerable and highly-respected father; remembering, also, that while "it is excellent to have a giant's strength, it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

ONE WHO ASKS NO FAVORS.

A BUILDING SAVED BY A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—The utility of fire extinguishers is daily becoming more apparent, and at no distant day they will be regarded as essential in every well-ordered house. Of their real value in the event of fire, from any cause, we have a case in point. During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening last, the Chester Dock Mills, in Chester, Pa., owned by Messrs. Lewis & Parker, were struck by lightning. The building was set on fire, which the watchman attempted to extinguish, but not succeeding he blew the whistle of the factory. This attracted the attention of some of the employes, among whom was John Clough, who hastened to the mill, and procured one of the Union fire extinguishers belonging to the firm, by the aid of which he put out the fire, and saved the factory. The damage was but slight. Those who believe in the old adage "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" should obtain one of these extinguishers without delay.—*From the West Jersey Press.*

CITY ITEMS.

I. L. REGISTER, General Agent "Equitable Life," is fitting up, at his own expense, handsome quarters in the Continental Hotel, where he expects to move July 1. Gentlemen who will get business wanted as agents.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—PINCKNEY.—On the 14th of June, at Calvary Church, Germantown, by Rev. J. De W. Perry, JAMES BENEDICT to HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of E. S. Pinckney.

NIXON—SCULL.—At St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., JAMES BOYD NIXON to ELLEN MADELEINE SCULL.

DIED.

GANS.—On Wednesday night, June 14, SOLOMON GANS, Jr., aged 58 years.

The male relatives and friends, also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 11, Imp. O. F. S. L., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, June 18, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 711 Franklin street.

GETZ.—On the 13th inst., Mr. GEORGE GETZ, Sr., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the soldiers of the war of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Buck road, below Mifflin street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Lutheran Church for service. Interment at Union Cemetery.

KRAUSE.—At Norristown, Pa., on the 13th inst., Hon. DAVID KRAUSE, LL. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KENDERDINE.—On the 14th inst., MRS. E. G. KENDERDINE, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 712 Buttonwood street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPEEL.—On the 13th inst., at 6 P. M., HENRY W. SPEEL.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Board of Trustees of the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association of Southwark, Hope Lodge, No. 93, I. O. of O. F., Philadelphia Typographical Society, and Humane Hose Company, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Almond street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

The Six Per Cent. Loan

OF THE

City of Williamsport, Penna.,

Has been made by

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE

A Legal Investment

For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.

A limited amount is still for sale at

85

AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY

P. S. PETERSON & CO.

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

2 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.

JUNE 6, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

☞ CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the First Constituent Congress of this association, which assembles in this city during the present week, two public meetings will be held, as follows:—

1. On THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, when addresses will be delivered on the principles and objects of the association by members of the Congress. The Rev. Dr. NEWTON will preside.

2. On FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, in CONCERT HALL, when addresses will be delivered on Systematic Giving to the Cause of Christ and the Poor. His Honor Mayor FOX will preside.

All members of Evangelical Churches are invited to attend.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, President and Treasurer.
WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Vice-President.
JAMES LONG, Assistant Treasurer.
RICHARD NEWTON, Secretary. 6 13 3t*

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.

STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,

are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

now ready at the offices of

SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

☞ NOTICE.—THE FULL REPORT OF THE Committee appointed at mass meeting held March 24, last, to visit Harrisburg in support of legislation to abolish the Public Buildings Commission, may be had, free of charge, at Needles', Twelfth and Race; Callender's, Third and Walnut; Nebinger's, Second and Mary; Penington's, No. 227 South Seventh; offices of Ledger, Record, North American, Press, German Democrat, Age and Bulletin. 6 13-3t

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

ART GALLERY.

Established in 1765.

McCANN'S

Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street.

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 508 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

A MARVELLOUS

WONDER.

That which has been tried by the Chemist, the Physician, and sick of all classes, and has their signature as having been more valuable to them than was promised, needs no eulogy; to attempt it is like an attempt to gild refined gold or add perfume to the rose.

Is it to be wondered at that

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S REMEDIES

Are placed with the wonders of the age by the hundreds who profess to have been saved from a lingering death, with DYSPEPSIA, LIVER, THROAT, and LUNG DISEASES, by his

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Dyspepsia Pills, Etc.,

That he has wonderful medicines, and yet there is nothing wonderful in them,

HIS SUCCESS

May be attributed—

FIRST. TO THE FACT THAT HIS MEDICINE IS EQUAL TO THE AGGRAVATION OF THE DISEASE.

SECOND. IT ASSISTS NATURE, DOES NOT WEAKEN OR DEPLETE, OR PRODUCE A DISEASE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE HE PROPOSES TO CURE.

Diseases treated and cured at Dr. Wishart's office:—

SCROFULA,
CATARRH,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA.

Pain relieved in fifteen minutes with assistance of Battery, free of charge.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

APOPLEXY—Cause removed and cured.

WORMS of all kinds removed from the system.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for consultation, by Dr. W. T. Magee. Associated with him are two consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence. This *opportunity* is offered by no other institution in the city.

Letters asking advice will be promptly attended to. Address

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

6 10 15 17 PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER.

ALSO,

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

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(ASSEMBLY BUILDING), PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES. ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,

A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.

LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

3 2thsturp Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF

4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,

6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating, Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,

on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful water-backs, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,

WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,

of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of

GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,

for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.

The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT

Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.

P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.

No. 39 North NINTH Street,

5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

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CORNELIUS & SONS'

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

821 CHERRY St.

GAS FIXTURES.

SEWING MACHINES.

The American Button-Hole, Overseaming, And Complete Sewing Machine Combined

Has had an unprecedented sale since its introduction. They have stood the TEST OF THE SEVEREST CRITICISM, and have withstood the vilest and most malignant abuse from rival agents. The simple fact of its DOING EVERY VARIETY of work done by other Machines, making the same shuttle-stitch—should convince any candid person of its EQUAL MERITS, at least, with other machines, and when we combine the BUTTON-HOLE and the "OVER-AND-OVER STITCH" (by which sheets are made, and several other kinds of work which no other machine can do), it should convince any one of its SUPERIOR MERITS.

The tedious work of making Button-holes and the slow, tiresome work of "overseaming" is made easy by this Machine, and while you are buying a Machine which is to be your companion for life, why not get the one which does the greatest variety of work?

We add a few recommendations:—

BOSTON, June 23, 1870.—Dear Sir:—I like the American better than any sewing machine I have ever used. I can make a better button-hole on it than can be made by hand; but, of course, it takes practice.

I have made fifty-nine (59) button-holes in twenty (20) minutes in skeleton coats.

I have had the machine four months and I have made 8588 button-holes in coats, which have all proved satisfactory.

I have changed the machines from button-holes to plain sewing a great many times, and it never gets out of order.

It affords me pleasure to recommend the machine to all, both for family sewing and making button-holes. Wishing you much success,

Mrs. L. E. DUNNING,
Manufacturer of Clothing, No. 80 Condor street, East Boston,

BOSTON, June 27, 1870.—Dear Sir:—We are using one of your Plain American Sewing Machines, and find it the most successful of any we have ever used, particularly for sewing window shades and window hollands, making the stitch look well on the wrong side of the work—a result which we have not been able to attain with other machines.

W. B. ELLIS & CO.,
Upholsterers, No. 23 Broomfield street.

BOSTON, July 19, 1870.—I have used the American Buttonhole and Sewing Machine Combined for five months in making button-holes in the flies of pants, etc., and they have given perfect satisfaction.

P. FARRELL,
Foreman at Minor, Beals & Co.'s Clothing Manufactory.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12, 1870.—Dear Sir:— * * I also take pleasure in saying that I have for the past two years used these machines in the manufacture of clothing, and I think that for even work, and certainly of execution, there is no machine extant that will compare with them. For the past twelve years I have used a number of different makes of machines, including two of I. M. Singer's, and I make no mistake when I say that I never had a machine in my shop or house that was to be compared with the American Machine.

A. J. EDMUNDS,
Proprietor of the Eagle Clothing House.
COMPANY'S SALESROOMS,
4 22 3m tuths No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

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Purely Mutual

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NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000

Receipts for 1870.....$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
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H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths2it

STORE No. 904 CHESNUT STREET

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ON A LEASE.

Apply to THEO. H. McCALLA,
6 14 wthstfrp On the premises.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO WILLIAMSPORT.

Editorial Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 14, 1871.

No more striking illustration of the progress of Pennsylvania could well be given than that furnished by the varied scenes along the railroad route between Philadelphia and Williamsport. That portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad which was formerly known as the Columbia Road furnishes the first link in the journey. Being one of the first railways constructed in the United States, it still bears too many traces of its venerable antiquity, but they are, fortunately, now rapidly disappearing. When it was constructed, the idea of successfully using steam as a motive power was ranked as a possibility rather than as a probability, and the practical thing aimed at was not to build an approximately straight road for locomotives, but a comfortable, easy-going, circumbendibus horse railway with curves leading to convenient and popular old turnpike taverns, and curves leading from the lands and barns of influential old fogies who had a particular horror of new-fangled improvements, as well as from hills and valleys requiring an unusual amount of cutting down or filling up. The partial rectification of this primitive system of engineering has been slowly progressing for some years, but thorough reconstruction has been only recently attempted, and at this moment it is progressing so rapidly that soon a substantially new railway will be in operation for more than thirty miles leading westward from Philadelphia, affording such a marked increase of facilities through the combined use of old and new tracks, and such an admirably constructed line in the entirely new portions (part of which is already in operation), that one of the oldest of American railroads will speedily become in every sense and in every detail one of the very best.

After passing the line of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and approaching Harrisburg, the old canal system looms prominently into view, stretching westward and northward along the line of the Susquehanna and its tributaries; and, while it still retains its utility for heavy freight at favorable seasons, it recalls many reminiscences of the days of packet-boats, when a speed of five miles an hour was the best resource for the speed of twenty-five miles per hour with which we were whirled along yesterday over the Pennsylvania (from Philadelphia to Harrisburg), the Northern Central (from Harrisburg to Sunbury), and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroads (from Sunbury to Williamsport), making a trip of two hundred miles in eight hours.

The aspect of the country, and especially of the towns along the line, has improved nearly as much as the facilities for travel. Hamlets have grown into villages, villages into towns, towns into cities, while many spots unknown by special designations to our ancestors are now important depots or stations; and the work of improvement still goes bravely on, with the continued construction of new railway branches, of additional tracks on old railways, and of new industrial establishments.

Throwing out of view all material interests, the ride from Philadelphia to Williamsport offers to the lovers of varied, beautiful, and romantic scenery a series of splendid attractions. After the eye of the tourist has lingered with delight upon the suburbs of Philadelphia, Chester Valley, and the broad expanse of fertility opened up in Lancaster county, there commences a grand succession of mountain ridges, and picturesque gaps formed by the Susquehanna, which, with its tributaries, drains the central portions of the State; the west branch extending from Sunbury to Williamsport and far beyond, while the north branch forms the bed of the valley of Wyoming, and, with its forks, traverses a large portion of the tier of northern counties.

Along the banks of the Susquehanna the scenery assumes a new loveliness. Its broad, placid waters are framed into a glorious picture by the grand contours of Clark's Ferry, a short distance beyond Harrisburg. Further on, the graceful curves harden into severer majesty, and palisade-like bluffs rise from the stream in long stretches of regular rock, looking like the vestiges of the city wall girdling the home of some extinct giant race. At each successive step in ascending the river the scenery is happily diversified, the hills at times assuming gentle undulating curves and again rising in harsher lines into proportions of greater grandeur. The skies lent their best aid to heighten the charm by that succession of sunshine and shadow which reveals every beauty in the landscape rich with the opulent verdure of June. The wheatfields gleamed with all the soft and lustrous intermingling shades that mark its approaching ripeness, and the oats swayed softly in gentle ripples of silvered greenery, while along the roadside a summer snow of elder blossoms showed an unwonted luxuriance. In the midst of the wide expanse of the waters of the Susquehanna, innumerable tiny islands were clothed in greenest grass or tangled thicket, and the luxuriant verdure spread on every side until even that most prosaic of all utilities, the towpath, brightened into a gleaming thread of green braided into the silvery ribbons of the water upon either side. Near Northumberland a rugged landscape answers fittingly to the name, and the mountain sides are ploughed with rifts that beneath the softening effect of distance show like belts of rich, warm brown gleaming from between the fine forest trees, and to complete the faultless panorama a sunset of golden haze rested upon the mountains, changing them into a purple tint as rich as it is rare, and ushering in that loveliest of all hours when over the green meadow stretches the golden rays of the lingering light, and the stars slowly marshal into rank through the shades of twilight. J. L. R.

BISMARCK AND JAY COOKE.

Letter from the German Premier to the American Banker.

Last June Mr. Jay Cooke, who was then at "Gibraltar," Lake Erie, learning through Baron Gerolt that Bismarck contemplated visiting this country, and especially desired retirement and rest, sent a cordial invitation proffering to the Count the hospitalities not only of his island home, but also those of "Ogantz," his residence at Chelten Hills. Within a few days Mr. Cooke has received the following autograph letter from Prince Bismarck.

BERLIN, May 18, 1871.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 13th of June last reached me on the 11th of July. If you remember how shortly that date was followed by the French declaration of war, you will excuse the otherwise unpardonable delay in answering so kind an invitation. Being about to embark in a diplomatic campaign very likely to lead to an armed conflict, I felt doubly impressed with the charms of your secluded island and your delicate hospitality. Peace is now happily restored, but a great deal remains to be done at home, and I do not know when it will be given me to satisfy my old longing for your country. Accept the assurances of my heartfelt gratitude and distinguished consideration. VON BISMARCK.

To JAY COOKE, Esq., Philadelphia.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

It is hoped you will pardon the writer in occupying your valuable columns with a few confirmatory remarks respecting Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Long since, having become solicitous with reference to the policies which would seem to govern the management of the railroad corporations of our State, much uneasiness was occasioned on my part, upon the inauguration of this gentleman, as to whether the admirable example of his predecessor would be adopted, or whether he would be hurried along in the current of the age and drift into the errors and abominations which really appear to beleaguer the office of a railroad president.

Impelled by this anxiety, the writer has for more than a year scrutinized the actions of Mr. Gowen with respect to the policies which he has instituted for the advancement of the interests of shareholders, and as regards the principles by which he has been governed in his transactions with the patrons of the company over which he presides.

It is gratifying that the results of this cautious investigation has successfully demonstrated that a gentleman—by which is meant a man of honor—is *par excellence* qualified to represent the position of railroad president, and that the corporation which is thus governed becomes divested of its objectionable features to the community, and in being unincumbered with the private interests of officers, directors, and employes, assumes its true character of an improved highway, securing to its owners their dues, guaranteeing to its patrons their rights, and becoming a powerful auxiliary to the industrial progress of the country.

In his career he has presented an example of reform in their management, which must before long arouse the attention of the public to the fact of how little good is comparatively derived, and how much more could be attained under a proper guidance of these modern instruments of advancement; indeed, it may be said Mr. Gowen occupies the enviable attitude of a model railroad president.

In attesting this much, more is meant than the mere declaration would seem to imply, because "to be honest as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand."

In fact, a model railroad president must administer not the arbitrary regime of Napoleon with the iron conscience of Nero, but he requires the qualities of unusual precision, rare intelligence, and marked decision *joined* to unflinching *integrity, propriety, and justice.*

In this position (which is made honorable only when honorably represented) a man's nature is tested and developed. The power with which he is invested and the beguiling allurements with which he is surrounded, the influence which he wields through the money-bags of the corporation, show him as he is, undisguised, it may be, as a feudal tyrant, or as a Christian gentleman, who in his official capacity is not unmindful of moral duties towards his employes and those who are largely dependent upon the use of the highway under his direction.

In conclusion, it must be admitted that Mr. Gowen, avoiding the exercise of arbitrary corporate authority, has, by a modest bearing and by an administration of honesty and justice, acquired an independent moral power which, in not begetting enmity, has, like the magnet, gathered around it the support of the community in evidence of its own strength.

In the practice of these virtues, this gentleman exemplifies the early teachings of his venerable and highly-respected father; remembering, also, that while "it is excellent to have a giant's strength, it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

ONE WHO ASKS NO FAVORS.

A BUILDING SAVED BY A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.—The utility of fire extinguishers is daily becoming more apparent, and at no distant day they will be regarded as essential in every well-ordered house. Of their real value in the event of fire, from any cause, we have a case in point. During the thunder storm of Wednesday evening last, the Chester Dock Mills, in Chester, Pa., owned by Messrs. Lewis & Parker, were struck by lightning. The building was set on fire, which the watchman attempted to extinguish, but not succeeding he blew the whistle of the factory. This attracted the attention of some of the employes, among whom was John Clough, who hastened to the mill, and procured one of the Union fire extinguishers belonging to the firm, by the aid of which he put out the fire, and saved the factory. The damage was but slight. Those who believe in the old adage "that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" should obtain one of these extinguishers without delay.—*From the West Jersey Press.*

CITY ITEMS.

I. L. REGISTER, General Agent "Equitable Life," is fitting up, at his own expense, handsome quarters in the Continental Hotel, where he expects to move July 1. Gentlemen who will get business wanted as agents.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

BENEDICT—PINCKNEY.—On the 14th of June, at Calvary Church, Germantown, by Rev. J. De W. Perry, JAMES BENEDICT to HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of E. S. Pinckney.

NIXON—SCULL.—At St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 13th inst., by Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., JAMES BOYD NIXON to ELLEN MADELEINE SCULL.

DIED.

GANS.—On Wednesday night, June 14, SOLOMON GANS, Jr., aged 58 years.

The male relatives and friends, also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 11, Imp. O. F. S. L., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, June 18, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 711 Franklin street.

GETZ.—On the 13th inst., Mr. GEORGE GETZ, Sr., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the soldiers of the war of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Buck road, below Mifflin street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Lutheran Church for service. Interment at Union Cemetery.

KRAUSE.—At Norristown, Pa., on the 13th inst., Hon. DAVID KRAUSE, LL. D., in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

KENDERDINE.—On the 14th inst., Mrs. E. G. KENDERDINE, in the 72d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 712 Buttonwood street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPEEL.—On the 13th inst., at 6 P. M., HENRY W. SPEEL.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Board of Trustees of the Odd-Fellows' Hall Association of Southwark, Hope Lodge, No. 93, I. O. of O. F., Philadelphia Typographical Society, and Humane Hose Company, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Almond street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

New Stock at Lowest Prices.

No 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN DRESS GOODS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN BONNETS.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN VEILS.
CHEAPEST ALPACAS IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BOMBAZINES IN PHILADA.
CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS IN PHILADA
CHEAPEST CRAPE CLOTHS IN PHILADELPHIA.
EVERY ARTICLE AT LOWEST PRICE.

We would respectfully call attention to our new Dress-making and Suit Department, where every novelty in black suits will be found ready-made and made to order, at shortest notice, by a competent dressmaker, and also call attention to our White Goods and Ladies' Underwear Department. Large Stock of Linen and Lawn Suits, of finest finish, always on hand.

A. MYERS & CO.,

4 22 stuth5ptf No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

The Six Per Cent. Loan
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Penna.,
Has been made by
ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
A Legal Investment
For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.
A limited amount is still for sale at
85
AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
P. S. PETERSON & CO.
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 8, 1871.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.

CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the Complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wths7w

CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the First Constituent Congress of this association, which assembles in this city during the present week, two public meetings will be held, as follows:—

1. On THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock, in the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, when addresses will be delivered on the principles and objects of the association by members of the Congress. The Rev. Dr. NEWTON will preside.

2. On FRIDAY EVENING, 16th instant, in CONCERT HALL, when addresses will be delivered on Systematic Giving to the Cause of Christ and the Poor. His Honor Mayor FOX will preside.

All members of Evangelical Churches are invited to attend.

WM. G. MOORHEAD, President and Treasurer.
WILLIAM BUCKNELL, Vice-President.
JAMES LONG, Assistant Treasurer.
RICHARD NEWTON, Secretary. 6 13 3t*

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
May 18, 1871. 6 10 10t

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wths7w

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.

6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wths7w

NOTICE.—THE FULL REPORT OF THE Committee appointed at mass meeting held March 24, last, to visit Harrisburg in support of legislation to abolish the Public Buildings Commission, may be had, free of charge, at Needles', Twelfth and Race; Callender's, Third and Walnut; Nebinger's, Second and Mary; Penington's, No. 227 South Seventh; offices of Ledger, Record, North American, Press, German Democrat, Age and Bulletin. 6 13-3t

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Calawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wths7w

PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wths7w

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

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Established in 1765.

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Art Galleries and Warerooms,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Oil Paintings,
Mirrors,
Tables,
Frames,
Cornices, Etc.

All Chromos reduced 30 per cent. on form prices. 1 stuth 6mrp

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

A MARVELLOUS

WONDER.

That which has been tried by the Chemist, the Physician, and sick of all classes, and has their signature as having been more valuable to them than was promised, needs no eulogy; to attempt it is like an attempt to gild refined gold or add perfume to the rose.

Is it to be wondered at that

Dr. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

REMEDIES

Are placed with the wonders of the age by the hundreds who profess to have been saved from a lingering death, with DYSPEPSIA, LIVER, THROAT, and LUNG DISEASES, by his

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

Dyspepsia Pills, Etc.,

That he has wonderful medicines, and yet there is nothing wonderful in them,

HIS SUCCESS

May be attributed—

FIRST. TO THE FACT THAT HIS MEDICINE IS EQUAL TO THE AGGRAVATION OF THE DISEASE.

SECOND. IT ASSISTS NATURE, DOES NOT WEAKEN OR DEPLETE, OR PRODUCE A DISEASE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE HE PROPOSES TO CURE.

Diseases treated and cured at Dr. Wishart's office:—

SCROFULA,
CATARRH,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA.

Pain relieved in fifteen minutes with assistance of Battery, free of charge.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

APOPLEXY—Cause removed and cured.

WORMS of all kinds removed from the system.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for consultation, by Dr. W. T. Magee. Associated with him are two consulting physicians of acknowledged eminence. This *opportunity* is offered by no other institution in the city.

Letters asking advice will be promptly attended to. Address

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

No. 232 NORTH SECOND STREET,

6 10 15 17 PHILADELPHIA.

F. A. HOYT & BRO.

MEN'S FINE CLOTHING

MADE TO ORDER.

ALSO,

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

CORNER TENTH AHD CHESNUT STS.

(ASSEMBLY BUILDING), PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD AVENUE.

LATOUR OLIVE OIL,
A fresh invoice just imported.
Davis' Diamond Cincinnati Hams.
Louisville Sugar-cured Hams.
Micheners' Star Hams.
Bowers & Co. City-cured Hams.
Smoked Beef and Beef Tongues.
St. Louis white Wheat Family Flour.

Families residing in Germantown, by mailing their orders, can have their goods carefully put up, and delivered daily, at the lowest rates.

WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Cousty's East End Grocery.

EXTRA QUALITY SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES, by the barrel, keg, or gallon.
LONDON BROWN STOUT AND SCOTCH ALE by the cask or dozen.

Goods delivered free of charge to Germantown, Chesnut Hill, West Philadelphia, and Camden. Orders solicited at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 2thstu2p Below Chesnut, West Side.

SPANISH OLIVES,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY, for sale by the gallon, by

JAMES R. WEBB,

S. E. CORNER OF
4 20 thstu3mrp WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

FINE TEAS, COFFEES,

CANTON CHINA,
CHINESE AND JAPANESE FANCY GOODS,

FRANCIS BOND,
6 1 thstu3m4p No. 139 South EIGHTH Street.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,

Offers some new designs for

CURTAINS AMD LAMBREQUINS,
FRENCH CRETONNES,
STRIPED TERRY and
COTELINES

Also, GIMPS AND TRIMMINGS of entirely new patterns.

An assortment of LACE CURTAINS of especial elegance and cheapness, some as low as $1 00 a window.

BROCHE TAPESTRY PIANO AND TABLE COVERS are offered greatly below intrinsic values, with a large assortment of EMBROIDERED CLOTH PIANO AND TABLE COVERS. 3 16 thstu3mrp

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
No. 41 S. FOURTH STREET.

Steam and Hot-water Heating,
Gold's Patent Cast Iron Apparatus.

Architects, Builders and others desiring building heated with steam or hot water should not fail to examine this apparatus, which is superior to all the imitations offered for sale. Our cast-iron Radiators are adapted to high as well as low-pressure steam.

Steam-fitting in all its branches done at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to ventilation.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

WOOD'S AMERICAN KITCHENER,
on the European principle, of neat and durable construction, suitable for public institutions, hotels, and private residences, having powerful waterbacks, and its cooking and baking qualities cannot be surpassed.

Also,
WOOD'S PARIS RANGE,
of a new and beautiful design, a superior Cooking and Baking Range, and the best construction for heating purposes yet offered for sale.

Sole Agents for the sale of
GRIFFITH'S PATENT
ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATORS,
for ventilation, and a sure cure for smoky chimneys.

BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS.
The latest improvements, and the best in the market.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
5 6 stuth 26trp No. 41 S. FOURTH St.

REFRIGERATORS.

A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

GAS FIXTURES.

NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET
—
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
—
CAS FIXTURES.

SEWING MACHINES.

The American Button-Hole, Overseaming,
And Complete
Sewing Machine Combined

Has had an unprecedented sale since its introduction. They have stood the TEST OF THE SEVEREST CRITICISM, and have withstood the vilest and most malignant abuse from rival agents. The simple fact of its DOING EVERY VARIETY of work done by other Machines, making the same shuttle-stitch—should convince any candid person of its EQUAL MERITS, at least, with other machines, and when we combine the BUTTON-HOLE and the "OVER-AND-OVER STITCH" (by which sheets are made, and several other kinds of work which no other machine can do), it should convince anyone of its SUPERIOR MERITS.

The tedious work of making Button-holes and the slow, tiresome work of "overseaming" is made easy by this Machine, and while you are buying a Machine which is to be your companion for life, why not get the one which does the greatest variety of work?

We add a few recommendations:—

BOSTON, June 23, 1870.—Dear Sir:—I like the American better than any sewing machine I have ever used. I can make a better button-hole on it than can be made by hand; but, of course, it takes practice.

I have made fifty-nine (59) button-holes in twenty (20) minutes in skeleton coats.

I have had the machine four months and I have made 8888 button-holes in coats, which have all proved satisfactory.

I have changed the machines from button-holes to plain sewing a great many times, and it never gets out of order.

It affords me pleasure to recommend the machine to all, both for family sewing and making button-holes. Wishing you much success,

Mrs. L. E. DUNNING,
Manufacturer of Clothing, No. 80 Conder street, East Boston,

BOSTON, June 27, 1870.—Dear Sir:—We are using one of your Plain American Sewing Machines, and find it the most successful of any we have ever used, particularly for sewing window shades and window hollands, making the stitch look well on the wrong side of the work—a result which we have not been able to attain with other machines.

W. B. ELLIS & CO.,
Upholsterers, No. 23 Broomfield street.

BOSTON, July 19, 1870.—I have used the American Buttonhole and Sewing Machine Combined for five months in making button-holes in the flies of pants, etc., and they have given perfect satisfaction.

P. FARRELL,
Foreman at Minor, Beals & Co.'s Clothing Manufactory.

CONCORD, N. H., March 12, 1870.—Dear Sir:— * * I also take pleasure in saying that I have for the past two years used these machines in the manufacture of clothing, and I think that for even work, and certainly of execution, there is no machine extant that will compare with them. For the past twelve years I have used a number of different makes of machines, including two of I. M. Singer's, and I make no mistake when I say that I never had a machine in my shop or house that was to be compared with the American Machine.

A. J. EDMUNDS,
Proprietor of the Eagle Clothing House.
COMPANY'S SALESROOMS,
4 22 3m tuths No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN AN OLD

Purely Mutual

HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS.

INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly.....$4,000,000
Receipts for 1870.....$1,250,000

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.
6 6 tuths2t

STORE No. 804 CHESNUT STREET
TO LET
ON A LEASE.
Apply to THEO. H. McCALLA,
6 14 wthstfrp On the premises.

KNOX AND PROUDHON ON THE FRENCH NATION.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Some little time ago our pages contained a review of the life of the late Professor Robert Knox, the anatomist. Though aggressive and dogmatic in his opinions, he was a bold, original, and often sagacious thinker; and some of his reflections and predictions on the nature and destiny of the Celtic race, and of the Gallic Celt in particular, are of interest at the present moment. Writing about 1850, he says:—

In my first lecture, delivered five years ago, I said that the Celtic race does not and never could be made to comprehend the meaning of the word liberty. The opinion I gave had no reference to recent events, but was deduced from past history: the histories of '92, of '15, of '32—add now the events of '48 and '49, and say have I erred in the estimate I formed of this race? On four eventful occasions the supreme power has returned into the hands of the Celtic men of France. Never was the destruction of a dynasty more complete. What use have they made of this power? * * * As a Saxon I abhor all dynasties, monarchies, and bayonet-governments; but this latter seems to be the only one suitable for the Celtic man.

Again:—

Celtic liberty is now well comprehended by all Europe. The world thought Celtic France a great and free people; but the world was wrong if they did, for the world forgot the element of race in its calculation on the probable destinies of the French Celt. That element, duly weighed, would have shown them that a race being composed of individuals resembling each other must even in its greatest efforts merely shadow forth the character of the individual. When the French Celt drove out the insupportable and paltry Orleans dynasty, they were merely a fighting clan without a chief: having no self-esteem, how could they act without a leader? That leader had not then and has not yet appeared. * * * The Celtic race has had in its own hands, more than any other, its own destinies. Chance placed at their head the greatest of men that ever appeared on earth. Him they sold and betrayed. Still their power is terrible, and quite an overmatch for any other single race. Nothing could prevent them again marching to Moscow and St. Petersburg were the contest to be merely between the two races. By such a contest mankind would be greatly benefitted. * * * Paris is fortified, and were the territory again polluted by a foreign foe the true republican flag would be once more hoisted, sure to be pushed forward to Berlin and Vienna—to-morrow St. Petersburg. * * * To revolutionize is Celtic, to reform is Saxon. * * * There burst forth that mighty Revolution which shook the world, whose effects must endure for ever. Court, clergy, and gentry were swept into the ocean. But did the Celt thereby put the land question on a right footing? Not in the least. He created merely another class of landed proprietors. * * * He abolished the law of primogeniture, it is true, but he had not the soul to rise up to the principle of abstract justice. It is not that you are deficient in courage. No braver race exists on the earth, but you have no industry, no self-esteem, no confidence in your individual exertions.

Again, speaking of their former history, he says:—

They sacked Rome, burst into Greece, and plundered the temple of Delphi. War and plunder, bloodshed and violence, in which the race delights, was their object. From Brennus to Napoleon the war-cry of the Celtic race was, "To the Alps—to the Rhine!" *This game, which still engages their whole attention*, has now been played for nearly 4000 years. I do not blame them. I pretend not to censure any race. I merely state facts either quite obvious or borne out by history.

The italics are our own; but it must be admitted that to the Professor it has been given to *frapper juste*, and that these predictions have been singularly felicitous in their results.

Again: Proudhon, whose intuition into the passionate weakness sometimes betrayed in the French nature was a kind of instinct, uttered in 1848 some remarkable words which—call them prophecy, inspiration, foreboding, warning, what we will—are at this very moment being carried out and accomplished to the letter. The extracts to which we refer have been noticed by one of our contemporaries, but as they may not have met the eye of our readers we subjoin them

Let the first acts of the National Assembly but disclose reactionary intentions; let only one rash vote inflame the anger of the people; let the national representation be violated, and then, under the pressure of another dictatorship, let the movement be suddenly stifled—and France will be like a hive surrounded with flames, in which the choking, burning bees sting each other to death. Then, when the Government shall have exhausted all its resources; when the nation shall have eaten up its savings; when production and commerce are at an end; when starving Paris, blockaded by the departments, sending nothing out and no longer able to pay, shall be deprived of all country produce; when the workmen, demoralized by idleness and the politics of the clubs, shall turn soldiers for the sake of their pay and rations; when a million of proletaires (the ignorant, poor, and disorderly, the dangerous classes) shall organize an armed crusade against property; when the State shall "requisition" plate and jewelry to send them to the mint; when domiciliary seizure shall be the only mode of collecting the taxes; when the peasants for want of money shall pay their taxes in kind; when famished bands scour the country and organize pillage; when the peasant shall have to take up a gun to watch his crops; when the workmen, driven by hunger, shall all have given up their bodies; when prostitution, grief, and want shall have made them mad; when bands of women, following troops of National Guards, will celebrate the fetes of the republic by horrible orgies; when the first stack of wheat has been plundered, the first church profaned, the first torch lighted, the first woman outraged; when the first blood shall have been shed; when the first head shall have fallen; when the abomination of desolation shall have spread all over France—then you will understand what is implied by a revolution brought about by avocats, accomplished by artists (or, perhaps, to give the real signification of the phrase, by *gens de Boheme*), and conducted by writers and poets.

The comparison of the hive of bees surrounded by flames and stinging each other to death is fearfully appropriate, and no doubt the dread of reactionary intentions gave the first impulse to the Communists. If one Government is at the point of exhaustion the other is not far from it, besides being loaded with a frightful debt. Production and commerce are dead; Paris is literally blockaded by the departments; the Conciergerie is full of priests; most of the churches are closed; the first murders have been committed on the two generals weeks ago; and adventurers, dreamers, and journalists rise to power like bubbles, command like despots, and fall in rapid succession.

FOREIGN NOTES.

—An interesting report on the telegraphs in China was read by M. Tietgen, director of the Danish "Great Northern China and Japan Extension Telegraph Company," at the last meeting of the company at Copenhagen. M. Tietgen said that the line between China and Japan is now open, and that there is every reason to expect it will be much used. The number of telegrams sent last year to China from Denmark, Sweden, and Norway was 140,000, and they are transmitted with far greater rapidity than was at first expected. The Russian and Chinese Governments have shown themselves very favorable to the undertaking: the former has given great facilities for extending the line to Vladivostock, which is to be the new Russian naval station on the Pacific, its harbor only being closed two months in the year. M. Sick, who was sent by the Danish Government to Japan on a political mission, put the company's agent in communication with the Japanese authorities, the result being that a telegraph cable has been brought to Nagasaki, and a telegraphic line will be established between the Japanese ports which are open to Europeans. The telegraphists who have been sent to China have, says M. Tietgen, acquired such a mastery over the Chinese language that they now accept and send telegrams in Chinese from place to place in the empire.

—It is well known that Hindoos who have caste to lose, lose it when they cross the "black water" and visit foreign lands. But the forfeiture is usually compounded in a pecuniary way, as persons who have brought native servants from India are aware. It appears, however, from an account given by the *Rast Goftar* of Bombay, that more personal penalties are involved in some cases, even to a vicarious extent. Thus Kursondas Madhavdas, having returned from a visit to England to the bosom of his affectionate caste, the Nagur Bania, brought the whole of them into trouble. They dined with him; and dining with a man who has visited England is looked upon as a heinous offense by the other Bania castes of Bombay and elsewhere, so much so indeed that the offenders were visited with a sentence of excommunication. To obtain readmission into the community of castes a terrible expiation was necessary, and this came off on the 7th of last month at a place called Walkeshwar. The scene was rich in the elements of comedy. First, the men submitted to the shaving of their moustaches, the young men and small boys who had no moustaches subjecting the hair of their heads to the same process. After this—to the number of two hundred or so—they all bathed in a tank; and this ceremony over, each member swallowed pills "made of the five products of the cow," which was supposed to complete the work of purification. They have thus been restored to their caste privileges and the advantages belonging thereto in Bombay; but it seems likely that they will be called upon to repeat the penance before enjoying similar impunity in other places.

—A Russo-German war would force upon the majority of Russian officers a most painful question of nationality. According to the *Golos*, the proportion of foreigners serving in the Russian army is as follows:—Among the privates and non-commissioned officers there are 85 per cent. of Russians, 15 per cent. of foreigners, and of these 2 of Germans. Among the captains and lieutenants there are 24 per cent. of Germans and 42 of foreigners altogether, to 58 of Russians. Among the colonels and majors there are 58 Germans, and 85 foreigners to 15 Russians; and among the generals there are as many as 74 Germans and 82 foreigners to 18 Russians. Thus, if Russia went to war with Germany, the first thing that might happen to her would be the loss of the greater part of her officers; for though sixty years ago Germans were ready enough to fight against Germans, they would hardly do so now after the regeneration of the empire. This circumstance may be not without influence on the affirmed improbability of a Russo-German war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ J. & L. L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled is our highest ambition. 5 2 tuths26t

☞ HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE

Never Fades or Washes Out,

will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted, or money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 3 28 tuths6m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."
"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KERSHOW, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.

Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 36t

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable. Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
mt No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of '70	2,096,154	
Interests from Investments, 1870	137,060	
		$2,233,2[illegible]
Losses paid in 1870		$1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	395,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	295,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	33,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $372,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.
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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL .... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	34,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Joseph E. Schell, Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
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WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) .... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 .... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant-Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
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IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$[illegible],000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293,557·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	330,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, Thomas P. Stotesbury, John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.

Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 .... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.
William Esher, Wm. M. Baird, John R. Blakiston, W. F. Dean, Peter Sieger, Lewis Audenreid, John Ketcham, J. E. Baum, John B. Heyl, Samuel H. Rothermel.
WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The undersigned most respectfully announces to his patrons, friends, and the public generally, that in anticipation of extensive alterations and improvements to his store and warerooms, he will offer the balance of his entire stock of FURNITURE

At Greatly Reduced Prices

All of which is warranted fully as well made as made to order.

He adopts this method of giving purchasers an opportunity of

Extremely Low Prices

In preference to having a sale at auction.
A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all who are in need of first-class goods.

G. VOLLMER,
Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture,
No. 1108 CHESNUT STREET,
5 5 stuth2m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street.
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 214

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.
Apply to *WALLER & CO., Agents,*
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on —, June —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 17, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.
State-room accommodations for passengers.
WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON.—PHILADELPHIA and CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship VIRGINIA, Captain Hunter, will sail on Thursday, June 15, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES, ANCHORS AND CHAINS, SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC., Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized
WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

OFFICE OF BOILER INSPECTION DEPARTMENT, No. 119 S. FOURTH Street.

At a special meeting of the Committee of Select and Common Councils on Steam Engine and Boiler Inspection, the Inspector was instructed to call the attention of Boiler Owners and Users to Section 4 of the Act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1864, which says:—

"If any person shall, on or after the first Monday of July next, maintain or keep in use or operation any stationary steam engine or boiler within the said city of Philadelphia, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereinbefore provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for said county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand ($5000) dollars and to undergo imprisonment in the jail of said county, either with or without labor, as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two (2) years."

The act approved July 7, 1869, with reference to insured boilers requires the indorsement of this Department, in order to exempt the owners or users from city inspection.
WILLIAM W. BURNELL,
Chairman of Steam Engines and Boilers.
T. J. LOVEGROVE,
Inspector.
Philadelphia, June 5, 1871. 6 6

J. T. EASTON. McMAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AMONG THE PATAGONIANS.

A Singular Story of Shipwreck and Massacre—Adventures of a San Francisco Youth.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—Three or four days ago the schooner Hutchinson arrived at this port, having on board Joseph Lorritz, a young man who was reared in this city. Some time since an account of the loss of the British brig Propontis was published. The steamer Princess Louisa sailed from Scotland last March for a South American port, and at one of them Lorritz was engaged. The captain, hearing of the loss of the Propontis, went to Punta Arenas, and there obtained arms, with which they started forth to avenge the murder of the officers and crew of the Propontis.

The Princess Louisa set sail, and when off Port Gallant, a cove in the Straits of Magellan, latitude 53 deg. 41 min., longitude 72 deg., saw two canoes and one European built boat filled with natives, pulling from the shore toward them. The captain had no doubt that these were the very same savages who had fallen in with the Propontis, and immediately prepared to receive them. On the canoes approaching the vessel, he ran one of them down, sinking it, and drowning all hands. The boat avoided the bows of the steamer and ran alongside, but in attempting to board, the natives were one and all killed. In the meantime the remaining canoe made its escape and returned to shore. The Princess Louisa sailed on, but that night ran ashore and became a wreck.

The crew found no difficulty in getting to land, and busied themselves all night in removing provisions and other stores from the ship to a tent which they had erected on the beach. Just before dawn, while the seamen were coming up loaded from the edge of the water, preceded by a lantern, which the foremost man carried in his hand, they were suddenly set upon by a horde of savages, armed with spears, bows, and arrows, rough hatchets and stones. A desperate fight ensued. The sailors defended themselves with desperation, but, of course, without avail; two of them were killed on the spot, and the rest were overpowered.

Lorritz ran for his life, but as he was burdened with heavy sea-boots and soaked clothing, he stood very little chance with the savages. He was caught, tied and laid on the ground. His companions were served in the same way. For three weeks they all remained in captivity, allowed to wander about with their captors during the day, tied at night, and fed on what Lorritz called "blubber." At the end of these three weeks Lorritz one night contrived to shuffle off his bonds. He crept down to the beach, got into one of the boats lying there, and put off into the channel, where next morning he was fortunate enough to fall in with the schooner Hutchinson, on board of which he came to this city three or four days ago. The fate of his companions, who he says were all Scotchmen, is unknown to him, and he is unable to tell more than the Christian name of the captain and crew.

MOST HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

A Man Severs His Jugular, Commits Hari Kari, and is Found Weltering in Blood.

Thursday evening last, when the steamer Glencoe landed at Vicksburg on her way up the river, she was boarded by a man who asked to be allowed to come up on her. He stated that he had been a passenger on the Oceanus, which had just passed up, and that he had got left by that boat a short time before. Being an honest-looking man, and telling a straightforward story, the captain of the Glencoe told him that he might go up on his boat. Several of the passengers noticed him, and one or two talked with him, and they all agreed that he was a very sensible man. Friday morning, about 10 o'clock, while the boat was moving up the river,

A LOUD SCREAM WAS HEARD,

proceeding from the forward part of the lower deck. The clerk of the boat and several of the passengers hurried down stairs, and there beheld a horribly-sickening and blood-curdling sight. Lying on the deck was the passenger, with a horrible gash in his throat and another across his face, while from a long, deep gash in his stomach his bowels protruded and were scattered over the deck for a distance of eight or ten feet. Everything possible was done to alleviate his sufferings until half an hour later, when death came to his relief. The second mate and the watchman of the boat state that they noticed the man

CUT HIMSELF IN HIS STOMACH

with a large pruning-knife which was found close to his body. They state that after cutting himself he thrust his hands in the wound and caught his bowels and pulled them out. When it was that he cut his throat they did not know, but supposed it must have been done before they noticed him. Upon the arrival of the boat at Napoleon a Coroner was summoned, who held an inquest and returned a verdict in accordance with the facts as above stated. Nothing was found on the man to identify him.

A SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

It is a little strange about this man that after cutting his face and throat in such a manner as to sever the jugular vein, he should still have had strength and will enough to cut his abdomen, as he is said to have done, and tear out his entrails. It looks like as if there had been foul play. Another strange circumstance that was related by one of the passengers is that neither the knife with which the deed is said to have been committed nor the man's hands had a particle of blood upon them.

—*Memphis Avalanche, June* 11.

THE WILLARD HOTEL IMBROGLIO.

The Plaintiffs Obtain an Injunction.

In 1861 Joseph and Henry Willard executed a lease of Willard's Hotel to Sykes, Chadwick & Presbury, for ten years ensuing the 15th day of July, 1871.

The lease was exceedingly strict and harsh, and contained all sorts of covenants to be performed by the lessees. At the time of taking the lease Sykes, Chadwick & Presbury purchased the furniture on the premises, belonging to the Willards, for $100,000, and executed a deed of trust on the same and on all furniture to be afterwards purchased by them for the hotel, to secure the performance of the covenants in the lease. Among the covenants in the lease was one providing that the lessees should keep the hotel open during the entire term, and one providing that the lessees should make all repairs and keep the house in good repair.

Some time since Mr. Sykes advertised the furniture for sale, and the Willards wrote him assuming to forbid the sale, unless he would pay some fifteen thousand dollars damages for not repairing, and employed counsel to prepare a bill in equity to restrain the sale.

Sykes communicated to his counsel information as to what was going on, and he thereupon immediately prepared a bill for the lessees, seeking to enjoin the Willards and their agents from in any way interfering with Sykes in making his sale, and filed their bill the day before yesterday, before the Willards had theirs ready.

The petition for injunction was heard yesterday on the lessee's bill, the bill of the Willards being read at the trial as an affidavit.

Yesterday morning Judge McArthur, holding the Chancery Court, gave his opinion, granting the injunction prayed for by the lessees, and fully sustaining them in their position, and forbidding the Willards from in any way interfering with the sale, under the penalty of a bond in double the amount of their claim.

The sale will be proceeded with this morning.

—*Washington Patriot, yesterday.*

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 23 tuthsSm

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

AN ORDINANCE
Making an Appropriation to Refund Certain Twice-paid and Overpaid Water Rents and Pipe-laying Bills.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine (269) dollars and thirty-two (32) cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of refunding certain twice-paid and overpaid water rents and pipe-laying bills, as per memorandum annexed, and warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department in accordance with existing ordinances.

Memorandum.

Rebecca G. Sitler, water rents for 1867 and '68 overpaid	$10·00
Benjamin Post, permit paid twice in 1868	14·00
Coppuck & Jordan, water rent 1870 overpaid	5·00
R. C. Clarke	3·00
L. P. Haney, paid by permit and by bill	4·50
Rose Weaver (received by C. D. Thomas), permit twice paid	5·25
Charles Rogers, water rent paid in error for 1870	5·75
B. H. Shoemaker, paid by permit and by bill	14·95
C. M. King, overpaid 1870	1·00
C. H. Garden & Co	33·00
Adam Kailer, 1870, paid in error	11·50
McGrath & Kemble, paid twice	8·00
Mrs. Eiselle, overpaid	11·00
A. Boudrou, paid by permit and bill	13·00
M. Brooks, for permit returned not used	4·00
George Lex, for water-pipe bill overpaid	32·00
John K. Mullison, water-pipe bill overpaid	16·00
Charles Clare	42·04
William Howell	18·00
Patrick Bonner (received by C. D. Thomas), pipe bill overpaid	17·33

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Approve the Contract for the Erection of a School Edifice at the Corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract made between the city of Philadelphia and Charles C. Carman, dated May 11, 1871, for the erection of a school edifice at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, for the price or sum of thirty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, and the surety therefor, Samuel F. Prince, is hereby also approved.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y5

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.

At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·00 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a. m.
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,

Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, 10 p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·98, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., ·30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 24.

Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.

A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 5 A. M. every Monday.

ON SUNDAY

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 2·30, and 6·45 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7 A. M., 4 and 5 P. M.

H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
EXTRA SUNDAY TRAINS.

On and after June 4, 1871, an Extra Passenger Train will leave West Chester at 4 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia at 6¾ P. M. for West Chester. These trains stop at all stations.

May 29, 1871. H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·45 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·30	P. M.
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·30 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·30 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40	P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11·20 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	10·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·30 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·50 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	1·25 A. M.
" "	Sunbury	1·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail west with west-bound trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Warren Accommodation east and west with trains on L. S. and M. S. R. W. east and west and at Corry with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Erie Accommodation east at Corry and west at Corry and Irvinetown with O. C. and A. R. R. W.

Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connection at Williamsport with the N. C. R. W. trains, north and south.

Catawissa passenger trains will be run east from Williamsport on Erie Express, and west to Williamsport on Elmira Mail.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING, ETC.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.

STEAM HEATING

Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Recorder's Sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas.

VALUABLE WATCH MOVEMENTS.
On Friday Morning,
June 16, at 10 o'clock, about 800 Watch Movements of the Philadelphia Watch Company.
Also, a large fire-proof safe, by Marvin & Co.
May be examined on Wednesday and Thursday between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Catalogues now ready. 6 1 13t

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEERS No. 1129 CHESNUT Street (Girard Row).

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE; ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES; FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BOOK-CASES WARDROBES, EASY CHAIRS, LIBRARY AND OFFICE TABLES; SPRING, HAIR, HUSK, AND STRAW MATTRESSES; SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY; PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, CHINA WARE, GLASSWARE, KITCHEN FURNITURE, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc, comprising
13 PARLOR SUITS,
covered with plush, terry, reps, and hair-cloth, and finished in the best manner.
14 WALNUT CHAMBER AND COTTAGE SUITS from the different cabinet-makers of our city, with and without marbles, with wardrobes to match.
25 MANTEL, PIER, AND CHAMBER GLASSES.
Also, 25 new and second-hand glasses of various sizes.
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES.
At 1 o'clock will be sold several rosewood piano-fortes. 6 14 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, 500 ROLLS WHITE AND RED CHECK CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
June 16, at 11 o'clock, on four months credit. 6 10 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning.
June 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 13 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 20, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. 6 14 5t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 221 MARKET and 210 CHURCH Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

HENRY MOLTEN, AUCTIONEER
BY HENRY MOLTEN & CO.,
Salesroom, Nos. 21 and 23 MERCER Street, New York.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' READY-MADE FURS, STRAW, FELT, AND VELVET GOODS,
Every THURSDAY during the season.
Cash advances made on consignments without additional charges. 2 8

LUMBER.

1,000,000 FEET HEMLOCK JOIST AND SCANTLING.
ALL LENGTHS, ALL SIZES.
500,000 FEET 5-4 and 4-4 SOUTHERN PINE FLOORING (Dry).
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4 VIRGINIA SAP FLOORING (Dry.)
Our own working. Assorted and unassorted.
250,000 FEET 4-4, 3-4, 5-8 and 1-2 INCH SAP BOX BOARDS.
Together with a large and well-selected stock of thoroughly seasoned Building Lumber of all descriptions, suitable for the erection of large factories, stores, dwellings, etc. In connection with the above we are now running a
Steam Saw and Planing Mill,
And are fully prepared to furnish Builders and others with
Mill Work of all Descriptions,
WINDOW FRAMES, SASH, SHUTTERS, DOORS, BRACKETS, Etc.
SUPERIOR WOOD MOULDINGS A SPECIALTY.
BROWN & WOELPPER,
No. 827 RICHMOND STREET,
5 9 tuthsIm PHILADELPHIA.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871
1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871
1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871
1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871
1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871
1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871
1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871
1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871
1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1871

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St

SAXON GREEN.
is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

The Second Day's Session of the Constituent Congress of the American and International Christian Moral Science Association—Catholic Unity.

The congress assembled at 10 o'clock this morning in the chamber of Common Council, and was opened with the reading of a chapter from the gospel of St. John by Rev. Mr. Duane. Rev. Dr. Newton read a hymn, which was sung by all present. Rev. Dr. Holliday then followed in prayer, and at 11 o'clock the congress proceeded to business.

William G. Bucknell, Esq., the chairman, in a few remarks, introduced Rev. Mr. Pentecost, of Brooklyn, who delivered an address on "Catholic Unity."

The reverend gentleman began with the remark that he never expected to be a member of Congress, but he felt proud to be connected with such a congress as this. (Applause). He felt the deepest interest in the Catholic unity feature of these great questions. There has, perhaps from the earliest ages, been floating in the mind of the Christian Church an idea of Christian unity—not a visible but an invisible union. And in response to this desire there has grown up gradually principles which tend to put in practice these sentiments.

Practical unity is expressed in the fraternal recognition which obtains so generally among Christians to day, but there is something more beyond this mere Christian fellowship. A more spiritual unity is necessary, and the churches now seem approaching this condition. The simple idea of a unity which preserves itself under a variety of conditions and circumstances is the leading doctrine of this new association.

The speaker enforced this idea at great length and quoted freely from the Scriptures. The gentleman insisted that the New Testament doctrine was simply this: a recognition of diversity in the midst of unity, and this doctrine holds good in law, in government, and, in fact, in everything as well as religion.

The speaker then referred to the necessity of a creed as a basis for the unification of the Church. A very simple creed indeed, but which has for its foundation the simple recognition, a public recognition, of one Christian brother by another. He further spoke of the great necessity of a united Christian conscience, and commented on the power which the Church might exert were it properly united. We said that the shameful practices of our State Legislatures in the matter of divorce would never be tolerated were this the case.

The address of Rev. Mr. Pentecost was exceedingly well received. It was eloquent, and was at times heartily applauded.

Mr. Bucknell followed in a brief address, and expressed his hearty concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Pentecost and the admirable manner in which that gentleman had uttered his views.

A resolution was then passed thanking Rev. Mr. Pentecost for his address and also containing an expression of the congress in the views thus uttered.

Dr. Cather announced that a public meeting will be held this evening, in the Church of the Epiphany, at which addresses will be made fully explaining the principles of the association.

A resolution was adopted providing that the annual subscription shall be $25 for clergymen, $50 for laymen, and $5 per year for associated members, and $10 for associated lady members.

Dr. Holliday presented a resolution dividing the country into five districts, each to have a membership of 100. This was withdrawn.

Dr. Parker moved that a committee of three be appointed to name the boundaries of the district. The following gentlemen were appointed:—Dr. Holliday, Dr. Pentecost, and Prof. Sturges.

Rev. Dr. Newton, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, presented the report, containing the following names as officers of the congress:—

Chairman—President Woolsey, of Yale.

Vice Chairmen—Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, President Caswell, Bishop Simpson, Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., Rev. Dr. Malock, Rev. T. Cotton Smith, Russell Sturges, Esq., Hon. J. V. Farwell, Governor Conrad Baker, William Stickney, Esq., A. V. Stout, Esq., Hon. William A. Buckingham, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. J. D. Cox, Hon. H. D. Cooke, William Bucknell, Esq., and Jay Cooke, Esq.

Treasurer—William G. Morehead, Esq.

Secretary—Rev. Dr. Cather.

The congress then adjourned.

CORONER'S CONVENTION.

Proceedings this Morning.

The convention to nominate a Coroner reassembled this morning, at ten o'clock, in Athletic Hall, Thirteenth and Jefferson streets. The first business was, of course, the proceeding with the fourth ballot. The vote on the third and last of yesterday was as follows:—Brown, 111; Sees, 92; Seixas, 46; Sackett, 19; Uhler, 26; Parker, 25.

On the next and fourth ballot Sackett was dropped.

Before the balloting was reached considerable time was devoted to a reorganization. It was agreed to have three men appointed to stand in the aisles and keep the delegates in their seats. It was also decided to have the room of the hall open and the street door closed instead. A collection was then taken up to pay the doorkeepers with.

At 11 o'clock the convention proceeded to the fourth ballot. The roll was first called. The following was the result:—Brown, 126; Sees, 79; Seixas, 51; Uhler, 21; Parker, 24.

When the ballot was about half over a man ran into the hall, crying "They have broken the door in!" An immediate rush was made for the hall door, and the invading party was met upon the threshold. Then ensued a fierce struggle for its possession, but the delegates inside, gathering a hint from the Commune, barricaded it with benches, and succeeded in driving the party off. Parker was dropped.

The result of the fifth ballot was as follows:—Brown, 139; Sees, 88; Seixas, 51, and Uhler, 18. Uhler was dropped.

During the progression of the sixth ballot a Seixas delegate read a letter from the stage, that he had pulled up on a string from the street outside. It said:—"I have been beat by money, boys; go in for Sees, a poor man." To say that the Sees men were jubilant then would be drawing it mild.

Things were calmed again, and the balloting went on until the First division of the First ward was reached. This was the last ward to vote. A man rose in his seat and said his name had not been called. This started another scene of tumult, and in the midst of it the door was forced, and the room flooded with shouting spurious delegates. Mr. Seixas, who, from misinformation, believed himself out of the contest, got on the stage to speak to his men, but he could not be heard.

Forty were now on the platform, and one drunken delegate was dancing upon the table just where the august President was about to rap for order. All over the room was confusion.

The Secretary, Mr. Morrell, was seized upon the stairs, and some records he had taken from him. In the street the same turbulent scene was enacting, and thus the curtain fell on the Coroner's Convention.

No accurate count can be given of how the candidates stood when the row began. We give two estimates—Brown, 156; Sees, 139; Seixas, 14; and Brown, 150; Sees, 124; Seixas, 9. The First ward was yet to be heard from.

HEROIC.—Last Tuesday, while an excursion from this city was landing at Florence Heights, a young child, about four years of age, either accidentally fell or was pushed off the plank, and had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by Captain Crawford, of the steamer Twilight, the child would most undoubtedly have been drowned.

AMAZONS.—Maggie West last night had a tussle with another woman in Bay street, above Sixth. In the encounter both had their clothes torn and their hair pulled, and Maggie's opponent suffered so severely that a doctor was called to her assistance. Alderman Carpenter held the victor to answer.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—To-day, the soldiers' graves in Franklin Cemetery, Frankford Road, above Kensington, were decorated, under the supervision of David H. Schuyler, aided by Colonel Frishmuth, his regiment, and Colonel Robert Bodine.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—James Kennedy last night stole a watch from a man named William Sweeney, at Seventh and South streets. He was arrested and held in $500 bail to answer by Alderman Collins.

THE CORNER-STONE.—This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, the corner-stone of the new University building at Thirty-fourth and Locust streets will be laid.

MAD DOG.—A mad dog was shot at the corner of Germantown avenue and St. John street, this morning, by Officer Goodfellow.

THE METHODIST HOME.

The Dedicatory Services of the Methodist Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Church—The Reports and Addresses.

This morning at 11 o'clock the fourth anniversary and the dedicatory services of the new building of the Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church were held in the Home building, on Lehigh avenue and Thirteenth street. The large and handsome building has just been completed. A full description of it has already appeared in our columns.

Mr. Thomas T. Tasker., Sr., the President of the Board of Trustees, presided at the dedication.

The exercises commenced with the singing of the hymn, "Great King of Glory Come." A prayer was then offered by Rev. W. S. Grey.

Mr. Tasker, the President of the Board of Trustees, and also of the Building Committee, made the introductory address as follows:—

"In the providence of God we are permitted to meet together in this building on this day, which is just one year, less one day, since the corner-stone was laid. The object that has brought us together is that we, as trustees, may formally commit the care of the building to you, the members of the Ladies' Aid Society, the Board of Managers, and the contributors.

Our duty as trustees was to see that the plans for construction were faithfully, substantially, and economically carried out, and hence when our duty ends yours will commence. An institution of this kind had long been hopefully cherished in the thoughts and desires of very many of our sisters and brothers for more than one generation; but the work itself and its high honors and benefits were delayed up to this time, and we may be glad that at length it hath happened in our day.

The Church, in her duty to her poor, is now on a footing to be just, and it may not stop until it has learned to be generous. Let us be encouraged in that a dispensation is committed to us, that we may assist in redeeming our past delinquency towards the feeble, aged, and unfortunate. In proof thereof this edifice, located on one of the leading avenues of our growing city, is this day presented to you.

You ladies have for the most part supplied the means, and the treasurer will show you that we have used them, and the secretary of the Building Committee will give you in detail the distribution of the work and the progress up to the present proximity to its final finis, and the vouchers of the secretary of the board will appear in the general account.

The death of Mr. Phillips, a patron of the institution, was an uncontrollable grief to us all. Yet we are not in despair.

Dear Christian ladies of the Home—May you be blessed abundantly in your labor of love, and may it be fresh in your remembrance always.

The report of the Building Committee was then read by Mr. Charles Scott, the Secretary.

From this report we glean the following:—

The committee were appointed April 6, 1870, and consisted of the following gentlemen:—Amos Phillips, Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., John Hunter, David H. Bowen, and Charles Scott.

The plan of building was adopted by both the ladies' and gentlemen's Board of Managers and Trustees, April 14, 1869. The corner-stone was laid June 16, 1870.

The building was put up by the board purchasing the building materials themselves, and contracting for the labor only. Mr. G. W. Ash acted as superintendent of the work of building. A death occurred in the board, that of Mr. Phillips, which vacancy the board filled by the election of Mr. Wm. Matthews.

The report of the treasurer was read by Mr. James Long. The following is the report:—

RECEIPTS.

From Mrs. Kerr	$28,486·23
" A. W. Rand	9,318·73
Interest on loans	2,865·59
" " bonds	877·50
From the Sutton legacy	1,900·00
" E. H. Worne subscription	1,000·08
" Estate of Amos Philips	5,000·00
" T. T. Tasker	1,000·00
" Mrs. Margaret Bowen	1,000·00
" Dr. Scott Stewart	1,000·00
" William Matthews	1,000·00
" Charles Scott	1,000·00
" James Long	1,000·00
" George W. Ash	100 00
	$55,548,05

EXPENSES.

Expenses of building	$49,175·04
House expenses—Expenses of maintenance of house from Feb. 16, 1869, to May 16, 1871	5,850·75
	$55,025·79
Balance in treasury	522·26
	$55,548·05

The report from the Sunday-schools was read by Mr. William C. Bakes, the chairman of the Sunday-school Committee, as follows:—

"We have listened with feelings of grateful pride to the liberality of the Church in providing a shelter for the Lord's poor, and we are thankful that the Sunday-school scholars have had a share in this beneficent work. The first call upon the efforts of the children was made in the summer of 1867, when the Sunday school Jubilee was suggested. This met with much enthusiasm, and has continued four years as one of the most popular gatherings of our denomination in Philadelphia. Describing one of these occasions an eminent minister of our Church, now deceased, wrote:—'Philadelphia beats all Methodism in getting up great gatherings and great general enterprises. The jubilees have especially been great successes.' The entire Board of Bishops, including the beloved names of Kingsley, Thompson, and Clark, have endorsed our work, and invoked the blessing of God upon the children whose songs have gladdened the hearts of the aged and decrepid. These unusual occasions have brought together the Sunday-school workers of our Church into closer fellowship, and thus the social element has been encouraged, and the Lord has blessed us in our intercourse.

"The net proceeds of the jubilees have been:—For 1867, $1152·15; 1868, $1115·88; 1869, $1209·42; 1870, $1194·50; amounting in the aggregate to $4,671·95.

"About two months ago, at the request of your Building Committee, with the concurrence of your Board of Managers, we accepted the work of furnishing this beautiful building by an appeal to the Sunday-schools of our denomination in the city. The substance of our appeal was that each school contributing $50 would be entitled to a tablet placed in a room bearing the inscription that this room was furnished by —— school, and we have the pleasure to report as the result of this effort, $1919·56; enough to furnish thirty-nine rooms. We regret that we cannot report sufficient to furnish every room; but we have labored earnestly, and had we received from all of the managers—as we have from some—their cordial support in this movement, the result would have been much more gratifying to us and more profitable to the institution we have endeavored to serve."

The Sunday-school scholars present then united in singing a hymn, after which the dedicatory address was made. This was to have been delivered by Bishop Simpson, but, on account of his unavoidable absence, Rev. James Castle supplied his place. A psalm was recited alternately by the clergy present and the congregation. The building was then formally presented by the President of the Board of Trustees to the Board of Lady Managers. It was received on their behalf by Rev. Mr. Castle.

After the dedicatory services dinner was served in the building, and in the afternoon interesting children's services were held, when a tree was planted and addresses made.

The following are the officers of the home for the year:—President, Mrs. Bishop Simpson; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. F. Keen; Second Vice-President, Mrs. William Brisbane; Secretary, Mrs. A. W. Rand; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. E. Salter; Treasurer, Mrs. William Spencer; Matron, Mrs. R. Scott.

EARLY CLOSING.—A large number of dry goods commission houses of this city have agreed to close their stores at 4 o'clock, and on Saturdays at 3 o'clock, until September 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Pa R 1 mt 6s.103¼	12 sh Penna R..... 61⅛
$1000 Leh gold L... 90⅛	2 do......... 61⅛
$1000 do.......... 90⅛	$10 sh O C & A R.. 52
$3000 do......b5. 90⅛	100 do.......... 52
$5000 do......b5. 90⅛	100 sh Leh Na..s60. 38⅛
$5000 City 6s, New. c&p..101¼	100 do......... 38⅛
	50 sh Cam & Am..128⅛

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Policeman in a Fight.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison, P. J.

William Patton and Michael McCarthy were convicted of assault and battery upon each other. The evidence went to show that on the 15th of May Patton was riding in a Market street car, and when called upon to pay his fare he got into an altercation with the conductor, who called McCarthy to his aid.

The officer at once attempted to arrest Patton, and for his trouble received a blow in the face. He then drew a pistol and fired a shot, which just grazed Patton's head, and that individual becoming nervous started to run as fast as he could, but McCarthy put two balls into him, which effectually secured him as a prisoner. The jury seemed to consider both parties equally in the wrong. The moral is at least questionable.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH ST. THEATRE.
Begins at 8.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), June 16, 1871,
BENEFIT
OF MISS LINA EDWIN,
Last Night but One of
RANK.
Doe Maynard.......................LINA EDWIN
Miles Hubb.......................GEORGE CLARK
Aided by the New York Company
SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF RANK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Telegraphic Coin Transfer.

Health of Treasurer Spinner.

News from the South.

Death of Commodore Tatnall.

Supposed Loss of a Vessel.

The June Cotton Returns.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Cotton Returns.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Department of Agriculture has received cotton returns from three hundred counties, all since the 1st of June. In the course of to-day a statement will be prepared as to the general prospect of the crop.

Telegraphic Transfer of Coin.

The acting Treasurer of the United States made a telegraphic transfer to-day of $250,000 in coin from the Sub-Treasury in San Francisco to the Sub-Treasury at New York.

Health of General Spinner.

A letter received to-day at the Treasury Department from Treasurer Spinner says his health is improving, and he may leave London for Brussels on June 1st. He has been very busy with bankers and other financiers concerning the new loan.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Newell has been ordered to the Congress, Assistant Surgeon Ruth to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and Second Assistant Engineer Bates to the Mare Island Navy Yard; Lieutenant Watts has been detached from the Congress, Master Bradbury from the receiving-ship at Boston, and ordered to the receiving-ship at Portsmouth, N. H.; First Assistant Engineer Davids is ordered from the Mare Island Navy Yard, and ordered to examination for promotion; Second Assistant Engineer Purdie, from the Ossipee, and ordered to return to the United States; Second Assistant Burchard, from duty at League Island, and ordered to the Ossipee.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Supposed Suicide.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 15.—A gentleman, supposed to be William P. Brewer, of Trenton, New Jersey, called at the post office at a few minutes before seven o'clock this morning for a letter, and soon afterwards was found drowned in the Oswegatchee river, and it is supposed committed suicide. The body could not have been in the water more than a few minutes when it was discovered.

Supposed Loss of a Vessel.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Several hundred English cattle were washed ashore at Cote Blanche Island dead, supposed from some vessel lost during the storm of Friday.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively for The Evening Telegraph.

Death of Commodore Tatnall.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 15.—Commodore Josiah Tatnall died last night, aged seventy-six. He will be buried at the place of his birth, Bonaventure, four miles from this city. The City Councils are now in session, arranging for suitable public funeral honors.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Price of Coal.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 15.—At a meeting of the committees of operators and miners held here to-day, the average price of coal was agreed upon for June at $2·61 per ton.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 15—9·30 A. M.—Wheat dull. No. 2, $1·28¼, seller June and last half; $1·26¾@1·27, seller July.

Corn quiet but steady; 54c., seller June; 54⅛c., seller July; 55⅛c., seller August.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.		Receipts.	Ship'ts.
Flour, bbls.	4,000	6,000	Oats, bus.	33,000	42,000
Wheat, bus.	54,000	67,000	Rye, bus	1,609	1,000
Corn, bus.	179,000	183,000	Barley, bus.	none	none.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; low middlings, 19c. Flour in improved demand at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet; choice white, $1·80@1·90; fair to prime, $1·45@1·65; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·90; fair to good, $1·40@1·45; common, $1·30@1·35. Southern white Corn, 85@87c.; Southern yellow, 76@79c. Oats firm at 80@82c. Pork firm at $16·50. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7⅛c.; rib sides, 9⅛c.; clear rib sides, 9⅛@9¾c.; sugar-cured hams, 16@17c. Lard, 11c. Whisky quiet at 93@93⅛c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Stocks steady. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112; do. 1864, cp., 112; do. 1865, cp., 112; do. 1865, new, 114⅛; do. 1867, 114⅛; do. 1868, 114⅛; 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 73⅛; Missouri 6s, 96⅛; Canton Co., 82⅛; Cumberland preferred, 45⅛; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98⅛; Erie, 29½; Reading, 116¾; Adams Express, 80⅛; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 113⅛; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 119; Chicago and Rock Island, 121⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99½; Western Union Telegraph, 59⅛.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, June 15—9·30 A. M.—Wheat quiet. No. 1, $1·28⅛; No. 2, $1·27⅛. Receipts, 103,000; shipments, 63,000. Freights—sail, 6c.; steam, 9⅛c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 20⅛c.; middling Orleans, 20⅝c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; spring, $1·53 afloat; winter red and amber Western, $1·62. Corn firmer, a good export demand, inferior and common mixed Western, 72@80c.; good to choice Western, 74@76c. Oats quiet; Western, 65@69c. Beef unchanged. Pork quiet and steady. Lard—steam, 10c.; kettle, 11c. Whisky dull at 93@93⅛c.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Josiah Tatnall.

Commodore Josiah Tatnall, formerly of the United States Navy, and afterwards an officer in the Rebel service, died yesterday at Savannah, Georgia. He was a native of Georgia, and entered the United States Navy from that State about the year 1812. He became a captain in 1850, and commanded the East India squadron from 1856 to 1859. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he took up arms against the Government, and commanded the iron-clad Merrimac, which was destroyed by fire on the 11th of May, 1862, near Norfolk, to prevent the Union forces from taking possession of her. During the Rebellion he did not achieve a very distinguished reputation as a naval commander. Commodore Tattnall was seventy-six years of age at the time of his death.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Valuable Patent Extended.

The Methodist Book Concern.

A Chapter of Accidents.

Destructive Fires.

Independence Hall.

Shall the Government Buy It?

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Extension of a Patent.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The patent for the invention of the late Henry Burden, of Troy, N. Y., for a horse-shoe machine, dated June 30, 1857, has been extended by the Commissioner of Patents, on the proof submitted in the case. It is computed that the invention has saved to the public $32,800,000 during the past fourteen years. The examiner's report admits a saving of $18,000,000. The extension is for seven years from June 30, 1871.

The President,

with General Porter, arrived this morning.

A Cabinet Meeting

will be held to-morrow. All the members are here except Delano and Akerman.

Clinton Spencer, Ypsilanti, and Alfred Van Tine, Sandusky, are appointed Postmasters.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Prize-fighters in the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, June 15.—Sim Collins and Billy Edwards, the imprisoned prize-fighters, were brought before Judge Cardozo to-day, in the Supreme Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, but the hearing of the argument for their release was postponed until Monday next.

There were twenty-six

Bids for Gold

to-day, amounting to $8,567,500, at 111·21 to 112·36. The awards will be $200,000, at 112·32 to 112·36.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Book Committee of the

Methodist Book Concern

met this morning, Cyrus Brooks chairman. There was a full attendance, only two members being absent. It was arranged that the trial of Dr. Lanahan should commence to-morrow morning. The committee intend to hold the present court until the entire subject has been thoroughly investigated.

Railroad Accident, Fires, Etc.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A train of the Erie Railway ran off the track this morning near Bergen tunnel, and the passengers for this city by the Morris and Essex road were detained several hours in consequence.

BUFFALO, June 15.—A fire in the engine-room of the Buffalo *Express* Printing Company this morning destroyed the type and material in the news and job offices. It is supposed the presses are destroyed from the falling of the roof and walls. The loss will be between $10,000 and $12,000. The fire extended to the adjoining building, occupied by J. C. Post, dealer in paints and oils. The damage by fire and water was about $2000. The *Express* will be published to-morrow morning from the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

New Hampshire Wants the Government to Buy Independence Hall.

CONCORD, N. H., June 15.—In the House to-day, Mr. Bingham, Democrat, offered a resolution instructing the New Hampshire Senators and Representatives in Congress to introduce and support a resolution for the purchase of Independence Hall and Square in Philadelphia, the same to be dedicated to constitutional liberty on the Fourth of July, 1876. Ordered to be printed.

Fisk, Jr., and the Charlestown Aldermen

BOSTON, June 15.—The Charlestown Board of Aldermen at a special meeting to-day refused Colonel Fisk's request to parade his regiment in that city on Sunday, by a vote of 3 to 2.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

Destructive Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—A fire in Morristown this morning destroyed the markets of George Greenmyer and R. Guerin, the butcher-shop of I. Arnold, and the beer and billiard saloon of P. W. Piper, including five wooden buildings on Market streeet. Loss, $10,000; partially insured.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]
Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Latest Cable Quotations.

LONDON, June 15—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £706,000. Consols closed at 92¾ for both. Bonds of 1862, 90⅛; of 1865, 90⅛; of 1867, 90⅛; ten-forties, 88⅛.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—5 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 8⅛@8¾d.; Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales to-day 15,000 bales, including 5000 for export and speculation. Wheat, 10s. 8d.@10s. 11d. for new red Western spring and 11s. 5d. for winter. Flour, 26s. Corn, 31s. 3d. Spirits of Petroleum, 9@9⅛d.

THE FINE ARTS.

Ward's Statue of Shakespeare.

The colossal statue of Shakespeare modelled by J. Q. A. Ward, Esq., for Central Park, New York, and cast in bronze by Messrs. Robert Wood & Co., of this city, has just been placed in the window of Messrs. Bailey & Co., at Twelfth and Chesnut streets where it is attracting much attention.

The statue is somewhat larger than life, as it is to stand in the open air, and is to be seen from a distance, and the sculptor has represented the poet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, meditating upon some one of his immortal works. The figure stands firm and erect, one hand resting easily upon the hip and the other pressing what appears to be a manuscript volume to his breast. The head is slightly bent forward, the brows are somewhat contracted, and the face has a profoundly thoughtful expression upon it. This is one of the great merits of the work, for the man actually appears to be lost in thought and this expression is sufficient to redeem some of the weak points that cannot fail to strike the attentive observer. The head bears a resemblance to the best portraits of Shakespeare, without being a copy of any one of them; it perhaps may be considered an idealization of the Stratford bust, although it represents the poet as a much younger man than that does. The eyes are somewhat preternaturally large; but, with this exception, the upper part of the head is very fine. The mouth and chin appear weak, especially from a first view. In the costume Mr. Ward has copied some articles of attire borrowed from a theatrical wardrobe, and it certainly is not as classic as it should be in a work of such importance as this. For this reason the figure has a theatrical look which might easily have been avoided, and it does not make the same decided impression that it should. Despite these defects, the statue possesses manp merits, and it will be a very attractive ornament to Central Park. With regard to the bronze casting we can speak with unqualified praise. Messrs. Robert Wood & Co. have turned out many excellent specimens of bronze work, but nothing superior to this, and it is doubtful whether anything superior in the way of bronze casting could be executed at the most celebrated European foundries.

FORTUNE'S WHEEL.

An Heir to $150,000 Found in a Prison.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 5th instant says:—

Many years ago there lived in the State of Delaware a family of the name of Fisher, who commanded the respect of all who knew them, and were well-to-do in a financial point of view. There was one son in the family who was a very wild and "devil-may-care" sort of fellow, of about twenty-four years of age, who ten years since left home "to see the world." In a little over two years he found himself friendless and penniless; wine, bad women, and fast company having in that short space of time brought him down to one of the lowest rounds in the ladder of life.

After he left his home no tidings were had of him. Shortly after his absence his father died. Several years ago the mother died, and when her will was admitted to probate, it was discovered that she had left to her truant son real estate and money at interest valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THE SEARCH.

The executors of the will did everything in their power to discover the whereabouts of the heir. Letters were sent to persons far and near who had known him; advertisements were inserted in newspapers; but no satisfactory responses were received, and all hope of ever seeing him again was at last given up.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

A few days since a visitor from the East, while on a tour seeing the sights of San Francisco, chanced to visit the city prison, and while looking at the occupants of the different cells he saw a face, that of a man about thirty-five years of age, pressed hard against the iron bars. He watched the features for a few moments, and then addressing the owner of the face, asked him his name and place of nativity. The party addressed replied that it was Fisher, and that he was from Delaware.

"On what charge are you here?" asked the visitor.

"Common drunk," curtly replied the prisoner.

A few words more were exchanged, and the visitor became satisfied that the prisoner was the missing heir, for whom the sum of $150,000 was waiting.

He received information that a fortune had fallen to him without the least apparent pleasure

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

Germany and the United States Agree to Exempt it from Capture—An Extension of the "Paris Conference" Doctrine.

When the Paris Conference of 1867 agreed to abolish privateering, the United States refused to accede to the proposition, unless all private property should be exempted from capture at sea. England and France refused to accept this doctrine, although Prussia was in favor of it, and Russia was thought to be willing to adopt it.

When the war between France and Prussia broke out last year, the Prussian Government gave notice to all the great powers that it would act upon the American or Marcy doctrine, and would make prize of no private French property at sea. But France took a less liberal course, and adhered strictly to her rights under the Paris declaration of public law.

The cable despatch from Berlin which appears in our second edition to-day, has evidently been misinterpreted by the agent who has tried to decipher it, on account of his ignorance of these facts. We have been permitted, by the courtesy of the Associated Press office, to consult the original despatch, which is doubtless to be read as follows:—

"The Alabama question having now been decided by the ratification of the treaty of Washington, it is reported here that all the American envoys on the continent of Europe have received instructions to endeavor to secure the assent of the powers to the Marcy proposition for the protection from seizure of all private property at sea.

"The consent of England and France to the proposition is still regarded as doubtful."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. John D. Fries, of South Coventry township, Chester county, is trying the experiment of raising an eagle, hatched by a hen. The Pottstown *Ledger* gives the following account:

"About a month ago, while on Nyce's Hill, he saw a large bird fly up from a lonely place among the rocks. Proceeding to the spot he discovered two eggs, of nearly the size and appearance of turkey eggs, which he picked up, brought home, and placed under a sitting hen. About a week ago the eggs were hatched out, and Mr. Fries was astonished to find that they were eagles. The old hen must have been considerably surprised, too, for she spluttered about and tramped upon one of her rare progeny, and killed it. The other one is doing well, and will probably grow up. Eagles sometimes carry off chickens, and it would be rather a joke if this specimen would some day gather up the old hen that hatched it and fly away with her."

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"On 'Change to-day wheat was heavy and a little lower. The cotton market was somewhat irregular, but on the whole steady. The foreign exchange market is recovering from the demoralization occasioned by the recent scarcity of cash gold, and to-day the leading bankers advanced their rates.

"The money market was dull, as a result of the almost lifeless condition of the stock market, and rates easier. Fresh business on stock collaterals was done at three per cent. Prime commercial is quoted 4¾@6 per cent. discount.

"The gold market, after falling to 112 early in the day, advanced to 112¾ on a report that the "bull" clique had reorganized and were about to make a fresh upward movement, particularly if the Government restricted its sale of gold to-morrow to the advertised two millions. This belief was strengthened by the more active demand for cash gold, which was made worth a consideration to those who borrowed late in the day.

"The Government purchased one million of Five-twenties through the Assistant Treasurer in this city. The offerings amounted to $3,571,250 at prices ranging from 111·12 to 111·60. The accepted lot cost 111·12@111·46. The additional subscriptions to the new loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day up to the close of business were $55,000, making the total to date $66,891,850. Mr. Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, sailed for Europe to-day, taking with him a corps of clerks and a safe full of the new five per cents, with the intention of negotiating a portion of the new loan abroad. The Government list was steady, except for the currency six per cents, which continued weak and underwent a further decline."

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET OR LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL, between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 78 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity to store 4000 or 5000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 6 15 thstu3w

LOST.—A PACKAGE OF PAPERS, NEAR THIRD and DOCK Streets. A suitable reward will be given by returning the same to A. D. CALDWELL & CO., No. 112 S. FOURTH Street. 1t*

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC

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DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented and preparred by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is proved to be the best remedy for dyspepsia, and all disorders of the digestive organs, that has ever been offered to the public. The great success and popularity of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup are sufficient to recommend this Tonic to public favor and confidence. It was originally designed to be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup in the treatment of consumption, but experience proves that it is adapted to all cases of indigestion and debility. The Seaweed Tonic possesses all the strengthening properties of iodide of iron, iodine, or iodide of potassium. It is also similar in nature to the gastric juice, the fluid which nature provides to carry on the process of digestion, and when that fluid is deficient, the Tonic supplies its place. It is the only medicine which can answer this purpose, and, consequently, it is the only medicine which can cure dyspepsia. Other preparations, however they may seem to afford temporary relief, never fail to aggravate the disease. This must necessarily be the case when corrosive acids and minerals are used to cure indigestion; and such are the remedies which physicians generally prescribe for that object. The Seaweed Tonic contains no such injurious drugs. It is distilled from a vegetable substance, which is produced in great abundance on the seashore, the mode of distillation being similar to that which is used in the manufacture of Jamaica spirits. This Tonic never disagrees with the most delicate stomach. In the early stage of consumption this medicine is generally of great utility, as consumption often begins with disorder of the stomach and general debility, for which Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a certain remedy.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each, $1·50 per bottle, or $7·50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.